THE

M°GILL

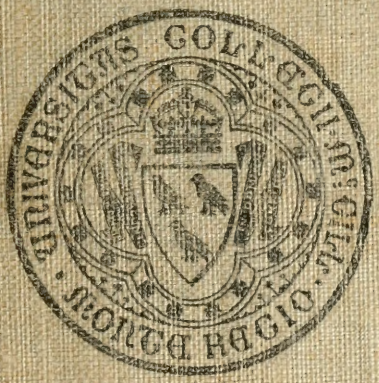
University Calendar,

AND

EXAMINATION PAPERS,

1868-9.

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1868.



LE
3
M2
1868/69

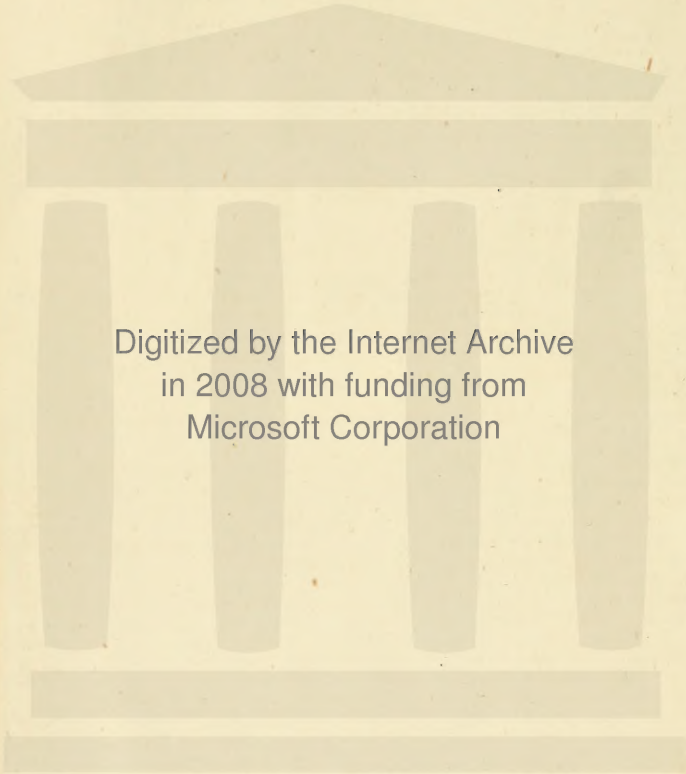
Montreal:
JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
MDCCCLXVIII.

Toronto University Library

Presented by

Royal Society

through the Committee formed in
The Old Country
to aid in replacing the loss caused by
The disastrous Fire of February the 14th 1890


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/calendar186869mcgiuoft

BENEFACTORS OF THE
McGill University, Montreal.

I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT--1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-First Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish an University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at - - - - - - - - £30,000

II. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 1856.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College,--The following Resolution was adopted:

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon, in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—the Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honourable John Molson Thomas Molson, Esq. - William Molson, Esq. - for the formation and maintenance of the Chair of English Language and Literature.	£5,000
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq. -	500
Ira Gould, Esq. - - -	500
John Frothingham, Esq. - -	500
John Torrance, Esq. - -	500
James B. Greenshields, Esq. -	300
William Busby Lambe, Esq. -	300
Sir George Simpson, Knight -	250
Henry Thomas, Esq. - -	250
John Redpath, Esq. - - -	250
James M'Dougall, Esq. - -	250
James Torrance, Esq. - -	250
Honourable James Ferrier -	250
John Smith, Esq. - - -	250
Harrison Stephens, Esq. - -	250
James Mitchell, Esq. - -	250
Henry Chapman, Esq. - -	150
Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts.	
John James Day, Esq. - -	150
Honourable Peter McGill - -	150
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.	150
Peter Redpath, Esq, - -	150
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq. - -	150
Joseph McKay, Esq. - -	150
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq. -	150
Honourable John Rose - -	150
Charles Alexander, Esq. - -	150
Moses E. David, Esq. - -	150
Wm. Carter, Esq. - - -	150
Thomas Paton, Esq - -	150
Wm. Workman, Esq. - -	150
Honourable A. T. Galt, - -	150
Honourable Luther H. Holton -	150
Henry Lyman, Esq. - - -	150
David Torrance, Esq. - -	150
Edwin Atwater, Esq. - -	150
Theodore Hart, Esq. - -	150
William Forsyth Grant, Esq. -	150
Robert Campbell, Esq. - -	150
Alfred Savage, Esq. - -	150
James Ferrier, Jr., Esq. - -	150
William Stephens, Esq. - -	150
N. S. Whitney, Esq. - -	150
William Dow, Esq. - - -	150
William Watson, Esq. - -	150
Edward Major, Esq. - -	150
Honourable Charles Dewey Day	50
John R. Esdaile, Esq. - -	50

III. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1864 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year, the "Logan Gold Medal," for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

In 1865 the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal" was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal" was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M.D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best Student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

IV. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

V. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan shells	$233
Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry	1,200
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same	1,200
P. Redpath, Esq., do. do.	266
Subscriptions for the Purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.	
William Molson, Esq. $500	
J. H. R. Molson, Esq. 500	
Peter Redpath, Esq. 500	
George Moffatt, Esq, 250	2,050
Andrew Robertson, Esq. 100	
John Frothingham, Esq. 100	
David Torrance, Esq. 100	

Subscriptions for the Erection of a Fire-proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of shells, 1868.	
Peter Redpath, Esq.	$500
Wm. Molson, Esq.	500
H. Stephens, Esq.	100
R. J. Reekie, Esq.	100
J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	100
Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S.	100
J. Molson, Esq.	100
Thomas Workman, Esq., M. P.	100
G. Frothingham, Esq.	100
Wm. Dow, Esq.	100
Thos. Rimmer, Esq.	100
Benaiah Gibb, Esq.	50
Honourable John Rose	30
	$1,980

ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1868-9

MONTREAL:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, GREAT ST. JAMES ST.

1868.

CONTENTS.

	Page
ACADEMICAL YEAR.	
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS,	8
GOVERNING BODY,	10
OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION,	11
FACULTY OF ARTS,	13
MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION,	13
SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES,	15
COURSE OF STUDY,	16
EXAMINATIONS,	17
PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS,	20
MEDALS, HONOURS, &c.,	21
ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT,	23
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM,	24
COURSES OF LECTURES,	25
NOTICE OF COLLECTIONS, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY,	37
LIST OF DONATIONS,	40
FACULTY OF MEDICINE,	42
ANNOUNCEMENTS,	42
COURSES OF LECTURES,	44
HOSPITALS,	46
PAST SESSION,	46
EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS,	49
FACULTY OF LAW,	54
ANNOUNCEMENT,	54
COURSES OF STUDY,	55
EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS,	57
PRIZES AND HONOURS,	60
LIST OF STUDENTS,	68
LIST OF GRADUATES,	74
HIGH SCHOOL,	82
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS,	89
NORMAL SCHOOL,	92

LE
3
M2
1868/69

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1868-9.

SEPTEMBER 1868.

1	Tue.	Session of Normal School and High School commences.
2	Wed.	
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Matriculation and Supplemental Exam's in Classics.
15	Tue.	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Mathematics and English.
16	Wed.	Competitive Examinations for Governor-General's Scholarships and Supplemental Examinations.
17	Thu.	Lectures in Arts commence. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
22	Tue	
23	Wed.	
24	Thu.	Examinations for Shakespeare and Chapman Prizes.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	
30	Wed.	

OCTOBER 1868.

1	Thu.	Lectures in Agriculture commence.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
6	Tue.	*Founder's Birth-day.*
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	*The Wm. Molson Hall* opened 1862.
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships. Accounts audited.
29	Thu	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

NOVEMBER 1868.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Session of Medical Faculty commences. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
3	Tue.	Session of Law Faculty commences.
4	Wed.	
5	Thu	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine commences.
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Winter term of High School commences.
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	Annual University Lecture.
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.

DECEMBER 1868.

1	Tue.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	Lectures in Arts terminate for Christmas Examinations
11	Fri.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
12	Sat.	
13	Sun	
14	Mon.	Examination in Mathematics. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
15	Tue.	Examination in Natural Science.
16	Wed	Examination in Classics.
17	Thu.	Examinations in English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Hebrew.
18	Fri.	Examinations in Freneh and German.
19	Sat.	Christmas Vacation commences.
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tue.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thu	
25	Fri.	Christmas-day.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thu.	

JANUARY 1869.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Wed.	Lectures in Arts, Medicine and Law recommences.
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
26	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
27	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual Report to Visitor.
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

FEBRUARY 1869.

1	Mon.	Spring term of High School commences
2	Tue.	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
9	Tue	
10	Wed.	No Lectures.
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
23	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
24	Wed.	Meeting of Examiners.
25	Thu.	Supplemental Examination.
26	Fri.	College Exam. in Maths. [Second year.]
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	

MARCH 1869.

1	Mon	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
9	Tue.	
10	Wed	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	School Examinations of the University.
16	Tue	
17	Wed	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
23	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
24	Wed.	
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	Good-Friday. Easter vacation commences
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	Easter Day.
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	Theses for Degree of B.C.L. to be sent in to the Dean of Faculty.
31	Wed.	Theses for Degree of M.D., C.M. to be sent in to Dean of Faculty.

APRIL 1869.

1	Thu.	
2	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate.
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Faculty Meeting—B. A. Honour Examinations.
6	Tue	
7	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
8	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
9	Fri	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Ordinary Examination in Greek.
13	Tue.	Ordinary Examinations in Latin and History.
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature; Logic; Mental and Moral Philosophy.
16	Fri.	Examination in German.
17	Sat	Primary Examination for Degree in Medicine.
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Examinations in French and Hebrew
20	Tue.	Final Examination for Degree in Medicine.
21	Wed.	B. A. Honour Examinations.
22	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	B A and other Honour Examinations.
27	Tue	Meeting of Examiners.
28	Wed	Regular Meeting of Corporation.
29	Thu.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
30	Fri	Meeting of Examiners—Declaration of results of Examinations. B.A. Honour Examinations (Viva Voce).

MAY 1869.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
4	Tue.	Adjourned Meeting of Convocation, Faculties of Medicine and Law.
5	Wed.	
6	Thu.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tue	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	Matriculation examination in Medicine.
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	Whit Sunday.
17	Mon.	
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Queen's Birthday.
25	Tue.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thu.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

JUNE 1869

1	Tue.	Examin's in Normal School commence.
2	Wed.	
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tue	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tue	
23	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Reports of Normal and High School.
24	Thu.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	Normal School closes for Summer vacation.
30	Wed.	Summer term of High School ends.

JULY 1869

1	Thu.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

AUGUST 1869.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tue.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

McGill University, Montreal.

The thirty-sixth Session of this University, being the Sixteenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1868.

By virtue of the Royal Charter granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Arts.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the three first years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students. There are also Special and Partial Courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological observations.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the Affiliated College, or in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec*,—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D. D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, P. Q.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, M. A. Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. *Montreal.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF MCGILL COLLEGE affords the Classical and Mathematical training necessary for entering the College course, with a good English education fitting for business pursuits.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[Detailed information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent pages.]

DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. MCGILL COLLEGE—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its Museum and Library; and the residences of the Principal, the Professor in charge of the resident Undergraduates, and the Secretary:—*College Grounds, North Side of Sherbrooke Street, head of McGill College Avenue.*

2. BURNSIDE HALL—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Law, and of the High School Department, and the Office of the Secretary:—*Corner of Dorchester and University Streets.*

3. BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY—Containing its Class Rooms, Museum and Library:—15 *Coté Street.*

4. THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL: *Belmont Street, opposite the foot of University Street.*

5. THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY:—*At the West end of the College Buildings.*

6. THE GYMNASIUM:—*University Street, near Burnside Hall.*

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR.

His Excellency The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, &c.

CORPORATION.

GOVERNORS:—

(*Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.*)

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, M.L.C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Andrew Robertson, M.A., Q.C.
The Hon. Christopher Dunkin, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
William Molson, Esq.
Alex. Morris, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
The Hon. John Rose, Q.C., M.P.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
John Frothingham, Esq.
David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffatt, M.A.
John H. R. Molson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL:—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

FELLOWS:—

Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., Rector of the High School.

The Hon. J. C. Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Brown Chamberlin, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.

Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

John H. Graham, M.A., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.

Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.

Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.

Rev. George Cornish, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.

W. Fraser, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, McGill University.

P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Civil Procedure and Jurisprudence, McGill University.

Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Congregational College of British North America.

T. K. Ramsay, M.A., Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.

Robert A. Leach, M.A., B.C.L.

Robert T. Godfrey, M.D.

James Kirby, M.A., B.C.L.

D. Girouard, B.C.L.

J. T. Leprohon, M.D.

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR.

(*And Secretary of the Royal Institution.*)

William Craig Baynes, B.A. Office, Burnside Hall. Office hours, 10 to 2. Residence, Centre Building, McGill College.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

In McGill College and University, and in the High School of McGill College.

	Residence.
JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Principal, and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing, McGill College.
VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L. LL.D.,—Vice Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	16, University Street.
HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M. A.—Rector of the High School, and Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	Lisc Carroll, Sherbrooke Street, East,
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	505 St. Catherine Street,
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of Surgery.	707 Sherbrooke Street.
WILLIAM FRASER, M. D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.	Cor. Genevieve & Dorchester St.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.—Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.	219 Dorchester Street.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.—Professor of Anatomy.	43 Beaver Hall Terrace.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	489 Craig street
ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.	9 Beaver Hall Hill.
REV. A. DESOLA, LL.D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.	1 Pres de Ville Place.
HON. WILLIAM BADGLEY, D. C. L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	McGill College Avenue.
FREDERICK W. TORRANCE, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Law.	13 Bellevue Place.
P. R. LAFRENAYE, B. C.L.—Professor of Civil Procedure and Jurisprudence.	Upper St. Urbain Street.
R. G. LAFLAMME, B.C.L.—Professor of Customary Law, and Law of Real Estate.	1Cornwall Place.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LLD., D.C.L.—Professor of Meteorology.	20 Beaver Hall Place.
CHARLES F. MARKGRAF, M.A.,—Professor of German Language and Literature.	335 Dorchester Street.
D. C. M'CALLUM, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	152 Craig Street.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	4 Place St Sophie McGill College Avenue.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing McGill College.
PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	108 University Street.
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry.	Corner Craig St. & Place D'Armes Hill.

T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S, &c.—Professor of Applied Chemistry. } Crescent Street.

Edward Carter, B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law. } 5 Cadieux Street.

G. E. Fenwick, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, } 24 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Joseph M. Drake, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine. —General Hospital.

David Rodger, M.A.—Assistant Master of the High School. } 827 St. Catherine Street.

James Kemp, Assistant Master of High School. — St Luke's Road.

John Andrew.—Elocution Master of High School. } Cote des Neiges. 19 Courville St. off Cadieux St.

George Murray, B.A.---Assistant Master of High School.—68 Aylmer St.

Archibald Duff, M.A.—Assistant Master of High School. —3 Peel Terrace.

William Fuller, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Frederick S. Barnjum.—Instructor in Gymnastics. —7 Torrance Ter,

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio),
Professors---Leach.
Howe.
De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood.
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Hunt.
Dean of the Faculty---Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.
Librarian---Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 14th, 1868, and will extend to April 30th, 1869.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 14th of September, for examination: they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad B. I).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examination of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year:—

In Classics.

Greek.—Homer, Book VI.; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Aeneid, Book VI.; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI. with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29 of Book VI.)

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations, (Colenso's Alg.)

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German..—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the Entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one modern language in the second year, or to take the subject in both the second and third years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students taking two or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one Course of Lectures only, as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, and who shall thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

Sixteen Scholarships have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Candidates for such Scholarships must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency, four of these Scholarships will be offered for competition in the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing session. Students of the first and second years are eligible. The Examination will be a special one, in the subjects of the first and second years.

Eight other Scholarships may be granted by the Board of Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the *Dux* of the High School.

In the event of any Academy or High School in the Province of Quebec offering for competition among its pupils an annual Bursary, in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add a scholarship thereto.

Any Academy, or High School, sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination, will be entitled to a scholarship for the most deserving of such candidates.

One Scholarship in Arts may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

All of the above Scholarships shall entitle the Students holding them to exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, have been granted by the Board of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, in aid of Students in the Special course of Agriculture. For terms of competition, see notice of Special Course of Agriculture.

§ III. COURSE OF STUDY

ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year.—Classics; English Literature; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year:—Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, (viz., in the First and Second Years,) taking the same language in each year. Any Student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the second year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same year the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any Student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years; and, are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in §VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated below.

HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree of B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided:—

1. *Classics.*—(For details see under § X. 1.)
2. *Mathematics and Physics.*—(For details see under § X. 7.)
3. *Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—(For details see under § X. 2.)
4. *English Language, Literature and History.*—(For details see under § X. 2.)
5. *Natural Science.*—In Geology, with any two of the following :—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy. (For details see under § X. 8.)

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examinations, under the conditions stated in § IV. 4.

In Mathematics and Physics, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classics in the Third Year.

---

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examination are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examinations.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental examination in that subject. Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the Lectures and pass the Examinations in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary Course, or to pass the Examination alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examinations involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics, and Mathematics with Physics, are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examinations will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examinations will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations; the *Matriculation*, at Entrance; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the Second Year; and the *Final*, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examinations of 1868, are as follows:

Classics.—Greek.—Appian.—Annibalca.
Latin.—Livy.—Book XXI.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI. and def of Book V.
Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Bowen's Treatise.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay.

With one of the following:—

1. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*—Structural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Descriptions of the Orders.
2. *French.*—Molicre,—Misanthrope; Racinc,—Britannicus, Athalie, Phedre; Boileau, Art Poetique. History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, Translation and Retranslation.
3. *German.*—Schmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.
4. *Hebrew.*—Grammar, to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genesis. Exercises,—Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew.

3. In the Final Examination the subjects are Classics and Mixed Mathematics, with any two of the following:—(1) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (2) Natural Science, (3) Experimental Physics, [4] One Modern Language and Literature [or Hebrew] with History. The subjects for 1868 are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Thucydides, Book II.
[illegible]
Latin.—Tacitus.—Annals, Book I.
Terence.—Adelphi.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

Mathematics.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy } As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.]

With any two of the following:—

1. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics,—Part I.—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Whewell's Elements of Morality.
2. *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Lyell's Elements and Dana's Manual of Mineralogy,—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named: or as in Dallas' Outline of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Silliman's First Principles of Chemistry.
3. *Experimental Physics.—Electricity.*—Frictional and Voltaic. *Magnetism. Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations—Production and Propagation of Sound—Vibrations of Rods and Plates—Vibrations of Fluids—Musical Sounds. Lardner's Handbooks.
4. *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collyer's History of English Literature.

Or instead of History and English, candidates may take one of the following:—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.—*Bossuet*—Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; *Boileau*—Art Poetique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. *Schiller*—Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; *Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German Prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only). History as above. Hebrew Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis I. Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours may omit at the Ordinary Examinations for the Degree, any two of the four subjects appointed, and also the Lectures on such subjects in the Fourth Year, provided that they shall not have been placed lower than Second Class in the Third Year's Examinations in such subjects.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific, or professional subject, to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty; the Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

---

§V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years, matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:—

In the Third Year they may omit the Lectures and Examinations in any one of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek; and also Geology or Experimental Physics. At the Christmas Examination of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone; and, in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session, to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce, at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures in the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. STUDENTS OF AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, shall be subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty shall make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Student may belong, as to:—(1) his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and (2) his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated students shall be allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern Languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they shall be allowed exemptions from the following subjects:—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before entering the B. A. Examination.

[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour exemptions.]

---

§ VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. GOLD MEDALS will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examination for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakespeare Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. (Under this regulation the Chapman Prize in Classics, and the Shakespeare Prize in English Literature, will be offered at the beginning of the Session of 1868-9.) For details see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. Honours, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. Certificates of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. Prizes or Certificates, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and who have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree and Sessional Examinations, will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of students of the First and Second Years, of the Schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College, a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

§ VIII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. Students may receive books from the Library, on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the books received: such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the book uninjured. Books of reference and works containing valuable illustrations, may not be removed from the Library.

2. Students may receive only two volumes at one time, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for each additional week.

3. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a Student, shall be paid for by him at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

4. Students may consult books in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

5. Professors and Lecturers may receive from the Librarian any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the close of each Session.

6. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order to that effect from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and Donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult books on application to the Librarian.

7. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

---

§ IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

Matriculation Fee (To be paid in the Year of Entrance only), $4
Sessional Fee (To be paid at the beginning of each Session), $20
Library Fee (To be paid at the beginning of each Session), $2
Gymnasium Fee (To be paid at the beginning of each Session), $2

Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $5 for each Class which they attend.

Occasional Students, or those taking one course of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $5 per Session.

Students holding Scholarships are exempted from the Sessional Fee.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B.A. $5
Do. do. for the Degree of M.A. $10

The Graduation Fees are to be paid before the Examinations.

Students in Arts are permitted to board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES.

I.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year. — Homer.—Iliad, Book VIII.
Arrian.—Book III.
Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year. — Appian.—Book VII.
Euripides.—Medea.
Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year. — Isocrates.—Panegyricus.
Sophocles.—Electra.

Fourth Year. — Thucydides.—Book II.

LATIN.

First Year. — Virgil.—Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero.—Epistolae Selectae.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year. — Horace.—Epistles, Book I.
Livy.—Book XXI.
Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year. — Juvenal.—Satires I., III. & VIII.
Terence.—Adelphi.
Latin Prose Composition.

Fourth Year. — Tacitus—Annals, Book I,
Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

B. A. HONOURS IN CLASSICS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*
Plato.— Republic, Books I. & II.
Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, Books, I. & II.

II.—*Greek History.*
Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.—*Greek Poetry.*
a. Epic.—Homer.—Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
Hesiod.—Works and Days.

b. Dramatic.—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.—Antigone.
Euripides.—Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.—The Frogs.
c. Lyric and Bucolic.—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
Theocritus.—Idyls, I. to VI.

IV.—*Greek Oratory.*
Demosthenes.—De Corona.
Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*
Livy.—Books XXI., XXII. & XXIII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.
Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*
a. Epic.—Virgil.—Æneid, I. to IV.
b. Dramatic.—Plautus.—Menæchmi.
Terence.—Adelphi.
c. Satiric.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*
Cicero.—De Imperio Cn Pompeii.
De Inventione.
De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text Books.
1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Merivale's Romans under the Empire, Vols. I. to VII.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.
2. General Paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over six days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 3 to 6.

COURSE FOR THE CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

I.—Greek.—Herodotus.—Book VIII.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Book I.
Homer.—Odyssey, Books I. and II.

II.—Latin.—Livy.—Books XXI. and XXII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Book I.
Virgil.—Aeneid, Book IV.
Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satires, VIII. & X.

III.—Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III., IV. & V.

IV.—Latin Prose Composition.

The Examination for the Chapman Prize will be held at the beginning of the Session 1868-9 and will extend over two days ; in the morning from 9 to 12 and in the afternoon from 2 to 5. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination and must be in the Third Year of their Course. They are required to give notice to the Dean of Faculty, of their intention to compete, on or before Sept. 1st.

2.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP) LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D. C. L., LL.D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature. Text-books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature.

Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines of the laws of Thought.

Second Year.—English Literature and Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Text-books Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Spalding's English Literature.

Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines.

Third Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Whewell's Elements of Morality, Book I., Introduction; II. Jus; III. Morality, IV. chap. 14; Oaths, V., VI. Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Rhetoric. Text-Book—Whateley's Rhetoric, I., II., III.

Fourth Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-Books—Mansel's Metaphysics, Schwegler's History of Philosophy.

English Literature. Text-book—Marsh's Hand-book.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE IN LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. *Logic.*

Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic; with Appendix, V. § 3.
Mill's Logic, I., III., V.
Whately's Logic, Book III.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica.
Introduction to Mansel's edition of Aldrich's Logic.

II. *Moral Philosophy.*

Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book VII., 2, 3, 4; VIII, 5; IX., 5; X., 2; XI. 5; XII., 3.
Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, p. 252-261.
Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy, &c., chap. iv., sec. 1. B.

One of the following ancient Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student:—

Plato's Republic, Books I.-IV. (in English.)
Aristotle's Ethics, [in English.]
Epicteti Manuale, et Senecæ Dialog. Lib. I., II., VII., XII.

One of the following Modern Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student:—

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the nature of Virtue.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., IV.

III. *Mental Philosophy.*

Reid's Essay's VI. ch. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Supplementary Dissertation, Note A.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book II. c. 3; III., c. 1. 2; VI., IX., c. 2, 3; X., c. 1; XI.; c. 2, 3, 4; XII., c. 1, 4, 6, 7; XIII.

Stewart's Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy.

Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the XIXth Century, Part II.

One of the following ancient writers, at the option of the Student;—

Plato;—Phædo and Phædrus; or Theætetus and Protagoras; or Republic, Books VI. and VII.

Aristotle:—Metaphysics, Books IV., (V.,) XI. (XII.)

One of the following Modern writers, at the option of the Student:—

Bacon, Novum Organon, Lib. I; and Augementis Scientiarem, Lib. III. IV.

Descartes Meditations.

McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind.

Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics.

Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.

Morell's Outlines of the Philosophy of Mind.

Mill's Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

I. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.

Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and versification of Chaucer.

Trench's Study of words.

Trench's English Past and Present.

Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature:—

Shakespeare's Plays.

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; The House of Fame.

Spencer—Fairie Queen; Books I., II.

Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.

Milton—Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas; L'Allegro.

Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.

Pope—Dunciad; Essay on Criticism; Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course:—

Craik's History of English Literature.

Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.

Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.
Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended:—

Hume's History of England.
Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

COURSE FOR THE SHAKESPEARE PRIZE IN THE THIRD YEAR.

I. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica—to the "Battle of Maldon."

II. *Literature.*

Ellis's specimens of Early English Poetry :—
vol. I. chap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13.
Piers' Ploughman—first four "Passus."
Morris's Specimens of Early English.
Shakespeare's Plays :—those that bear the names John, Henry, Richard.
Massinger'sPlays!
Ford's Plays.
Milton's Iconoclastes :—
Defence of the English people,
Articles on Education.
Bacon's Essays.

III. *History.*

Bede's Ecclesiastical History.
Milton's History of England,
Ellis's Early English Metrical Romances—Introduction (without appendix) and to "Romances relating to Charlemagne."
Bacon's History of Henry VII.
Palgrave's History of Normandy and England :—vol. III. chap. 4th, and eleven following.
Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth :—vol. I. chap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13.
Composition on a Subject to be assigned at the examination.

The value of this Prize is about $50. Candidates must have completed their Third Year of Study and must notify the Dean of the Faculty of their intention to compete, on or before September, 1868.

3.—FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

First Year.—De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires,
Molière, l'Avare; les Femmes savantes, Misanthrope.
Dictation. Colloquial exercises.

Second Year.—*Elementary Course.* Havet, French Manuel.
Racine, Britannicus, Iphigénie.
Translation from English into French.
History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries.
Dictation, Parsing, Etymology. Colloquial exercises.
Advanced Course:—Poitevin, Grammaire Elémentaire, Racine, Phèdre, Athalie, French Composition, Dictation. Translation from English. History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries. Parsing, Etymology.

Third Year.—Student's Companion to the study of French.
Racine, Esther, Mithridate.
Translation from English into French. French Grammar. French Composition.

Fourth Year.—Corneille—Le Cid, Horace, Cinna.
Lectures on the French Literature of the 19th century.
French Composition.

4.—GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

First and Second Years.—Elementary Course:—This Course will comprise Grammar, Reading and Analysis, translations oral and written, and Dictation. Special regard will be had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text Book; Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Schmidt's Reading Book, and Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Third and Fourth Years.—Elementary Course:—The Students following this Course will have the same studies and exercises as are prescribed for the Advanced Course of the Second and Third Years.

First Year.—Advanced Course:—Text Books:—Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Second and Third Years.—Advanced Course:—Text Books: Schmidt's German Guide, (3rd Course); Peissner's German Grammar, (Parts III. & IV.); Adler's Hand Book of German Literature. The exercises will comprise select readings in German Prose and Poetry; translations from English writers, and Composition.

During this Course a series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature, from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller; closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature at the present day.

5. HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. DeSola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(*For Students of the First and Second Years*)—Grammar:—The Text-book employed will be Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading:—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishle Shualim--Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(*For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years.*)—Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language: Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi, *The Syriac Language*, Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translations.

The course will comprise lectures on the History of the Hebrew Language and Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots, &c., will also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history, &c.

---

6. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00.

The study of the Spanish Language on this Continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages--as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Velazquez and Simmonne, and the Reader of M. Velazquez, are the Text-books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects will be given.

7. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

MATHEMATICS. (*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Galbraith and Haughton's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.—Nature and use of Logarithms.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents.) Euclid, Book XI, Props. 1 to 21; Book XII. Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry,

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.—(*Third Year*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5, of Statics), Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—(*Third and Fourth Years*)—1.—*Light.*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction.—Polarisation. 2. *Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction.—Mechanical Theory of Heat. 3. *Electricity.*—Statical and Dynamical; including Electro-Magnetism—Magneto-Electricity.—Thermo-Electricity.—Diamagnetism.—Electric Measurements.—Practical Applications to Telegraphy, &c. 4. *Magnetism.* 5. *Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds. Text-Books—Lardner's Hand-Books and Tyndal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Subjects for the Session 1868-9 are Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

HONOUR COURSES.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year.*) Mulcahy's Modern Geometry, first five chapters.—Townsend's Modern Geometry.—Wood's Algebra.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year*) Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal.; Chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, of Integ. Cal.

Mathematical Physics.—(*Third Year*)—Todhunter's Statics (omitting Chap. 13.)—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle, Chaps. 1, 2, 3.—Besant's Hydrostatics Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course).

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Pure Mathematics.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Young's or Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last 2 chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of three Dimensions, (selected course.)

Mechanics.—Todhunter's Statics.—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle—Griffin's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

Astronomy.—Main's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).—Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

Light.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

Heat.—Lardner's Hand-book. Tyndal's "Heat considered as a mode of motion."

Electricity. }
Magnetism. } Lardner's Hand-book.

The examinations for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days, during six hours each day.

The Examinations for Honours in the other years will continue for *two* days. Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

A Prize of about $25, the surplus arising from the Anne Molson Medal fund, is offered for competition to Students of the second year in November, 1869. in the following course.

Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Todhunter's Theory of Equations.

Salmon's Lessons in Higher Algebra (first six chapters.)

8. NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. Chemistry.—(First Year.)

An Elementary Course of Inorganic Chemistry, accompanied by Experiments. *Text-book*—Wilson's Chemistry revised by Macadam.

II. Botany.—(Second Year and part of the Third Year.)

1. *Histology, Morphology and Physiology of the Plant*, or description of its elementary tissues and organs, and investigation of its functions of nutrition and reproduction.

2. *Systematic and Descriptive Botany*, or the principles of the Classification of Plants, with descriptions of the more important Natural Orders, special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope.

3. *Geographical Botany*, or the distribution of Plants over the Globe.

Text book—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

Students desiring a more complete knowledge of the subject, will have the benefit of an additional Course of determinative and Canadian Botany in the two first months of the Session. A Prize of the value of about $20, will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session.

III. Zoology and Comparative Physiology, (Third Year.)

1. *General Zoology*, including the Elements of the Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification and the division of the animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-kingdoms.

2. *Descriptive Zoology*, including the characters of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-books—Synopsis by the Professor, with Agassiz and Gould's Principles.

A Prize of the value of about $10, will be given for the best named collection of Canadian Fossils, Insects, or Marine Invertebrates: conditions as stated above under Botany.*

IV. Mineralogy and Geology, (Fourth Year.)

1. *Mineralogy.*—Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals, including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

---

* From the Surplus Income of the Logan Medal Fund.

2. *Physical Geology.*—Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale. Origin of Rocks, considered as a Aqueous, Igneous, or Metamorphic. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denundation.

3. *Chronological Geology and Palæontology.*—Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

4. *Practical and Economical Geology.*—Methods of observation and of making Geological surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering, and Agriculture.

Text-Books—Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the Elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include :—

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Owen's Palæontology.

2. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.

3. Practical Geology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, specimens from the Museum, and field work when Practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student will be examined in any two of the following subjects:

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Owen's Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

9. APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Professor, T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Dr. Hunt will deliver a short Course of Lectures on some selected Topics of Technical Chemistry; of which due notice will be given.

10. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory, at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

11. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY,

Professor Dawson.

A course of Lectures on this subject is delivered at the Normal School, and additional Lectures and instructions are given to students in the special course of Agriculture.

SPECIAL COURSE OF AGRICULTURE.

Students entering on this course must pass the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic, and writing English from dictation. Occasional Students may enter on satisfying the Professor that they are competent to proceed with the work of the class.

First Year.—Elements of Agriculture as in Dawson's First Lessons.

Chemistry,
Vegetable Physiology & Botany, } As in the First and Second years of the College course.
English and French,

Second Year.—Advanced Agriculture as in Johnson's Scientific Agriculture, and in suitable text-books in practical Agriculture,

Elementary Physics,
Animal Physiology & Botany, } As in the Second and Third Years, of the College course,
English and French,

Fee for the course $20 per Session, or for Agriculture alone, $5. Matriculation, $4. Library and Gymnasium, $4.

On passing the examination, Students will be entitled to certificates.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, provided by the Board of Agriculture for Quebec, will be granted on the following conditions :---

Candidates must not be less than 16 years of age; must produce certificates of good character, and pass creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic and English. They must also declare their intention to apply the education received to the prosecution of practical Agriculture.

Should more than two candidates apply, the Bursaries will be given to those who shall pass the best Matriculation Examinations.

Free scholarships exempting from the Sessional Fees will be given to students who, in addition to the course stated above, shall pass the Matriculation Examination in Mathematics, and pursue creditably the College course therein for one or two Sessions.

12. ELOCUTION.

Mr. John Andrew, Instructor.

Students are recommended by the Faculty, to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session. Fee for the Session, $7.50.

§ XI. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY.

1. The Library.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains about 6,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The most important addition recently made to the Library is the "Redpath Historical Collection," consisting of 554 volumes of the more rare and valuable works relating to English History.

(The above statement does not include the Library of the Medical Faculty, which contains upwards of 4,000 volumes.)

II. The Museum of Natural History.

1. Zoology. In this department the Museum contains a general collection of type specimens, illustrating the Orders and characteristic Genera of the Animal Kingdom, the whole arranged and labelled in such a manner as to correspond with the College course on the subject. There are also the following special collections:

1. The Carpenter Collection of Shells, being the general collection of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, presented by him to the University, and shortly to be arranged in a separate room.

2. The Carpenter Collection of Mazatlan Shells.

3. The Couper Collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.

4. Collections of Canadian Freshwater and Land Shells.

2. Botany.—The Herbarium consists of the Collection of the late Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, presented by him to the University; and with the additions recently made to it, affording a nearly complete representation of the Flora of Canada. There are also collections of European, Arctic and Alpine Plants, and of specimens of Woods, Fungi, &c.

3. Geology and Mineralogy.—The general collection consists of a series of the characteristic Fossils of all the great geological periods, with additional suites of specimens, illustrating in greater detail the formations represented in Canada. There is also an extensive collection of Rock specimens, and collections are being formed representing the principal Mineral Regions of Canada.

The Mineralogical Cabinet consists principally of the "Holmes Collection," containing about 2,000 specimens of Canadian and Foreign Minerals. A large portion of these are displayed in glass cases for the use of students, under the arrangement of Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

All of the above collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of students, who are also entitled to access to the large and valuable collections of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

III. Philosophical Apparatus.

The value of the apparatus is about $4000. Of this more than two thousand dollars' worth has been added within the last year, by means of a personal subscription amongst some of the Governors. The collection is now very valu-

able for purposes of illustration in the departments of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. Besides instruments to illustrate Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics) and Optical instruments, such as Microscopes, a Telescope, Sextant, &c., there is a good collection for Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, another for Heat, and a very full collection for Magnetism and Electricity (Statical and Dynamical) including Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, Dia-magnetism, Thermo-electricity the measurement of Electric resistance. The collection for Light (which has been ordered from Duboscq of Paris, but has not yet arrived) includes, besides apparatus illustrative of the common phenomena of optics, the best instruments for exhibiting on a large scale with the aid of the electric light the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization and Double Refraction. There is a good collection for Sound (made by Koenig). The apparatus for Dynamical Electricity and Heat has been made by Messrs. Elliot Brothers, of London, makers of the apparatus used by the Committee on Electrical Standards British Association for the Advancement of Science.

IV. Chemical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is furnished with the Apparatus, Specimens and Chemical Reagents necessary to illustrate the class lectures in Chemistry; and is also fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the work of a class in Practical of the Chemistry and for Chemical Analysis.

V. Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory.

The Basement of the Building is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.

The Ground Story and Leads are the portions of the Building devoted to Meteorological observations.

The Transit tower is for the purpose of furnishing time to the City, and to the Ships in the Harbour, and is connected by Electric Telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf.

The principal Meteorological Instruments are:—

Thermometers for determining the Temperature of the Air.

Barometers for ascertaining the atmospheric pressure.

Psychrometers for the purpose of determining the Elastic force of Aqueous Vapour, the relative Humidity and Dew Point. Instruments for recording the Solar and Terrestrial Radiation.

The direction and velocity of the wind are registered by a modification of Dr. Robinson's Anemometer.

Rain and Snow Guages for indicating the amount and duration of Rain and Snow. Ozoneometer for recording the amount of Ozone.

Transit Instrument.

Observations on Storms, Auroras, Haloes and most of the Natural Phenomena which mark the variation of Climate are duly recorded.

The Instruments in the Basement of the Building are for determining the four Magnetic Elements; and consist of, (1) a Declinometer for measuring the Declination or Variation of the Magnet; (2) an Unifilar Magnetometer consisting of an apparatus for deflection and vibration, for ascertaining the horizontal Magnetic force; (3) an Inclinometer or Dip-Needle (No. 30 used in the Magnetic Survey in Great Britain) for showing the Inclination or Dip. From these observations are reduced the absolute value of the Magnetic Elements.

The whole are under the supervision of Professor Smallwood, M. D., LL.D., D. C. L.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and Special Courses.

SESSION 1868-9.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	* Hebrew	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	* Hebrew.
10	Mathematics.	⁂ Mathematics.	Mathematics.	⁂ Mathematics.	Mathematics.
11	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	History.	Elementary Chemistry.	English.
12	Classics.	French or German.	English.	French or German.	Classics.

SECOND YEAR.

9	Classics.	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Classics.
10	Logic.	Botany.	French or German.	Botany.	Logic.
11	French or German.	‡ French or German.	Logic.	‡ French or German.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

9	Mathematical Physics.	Zoology.	* French or German.	Zoology.	Mathematical Physics.
10	† Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Classics.
11	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	*‡ French or German.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	† Mathematical Physics.
12	*‡ French or German.	§ Experimental Physics.	Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	* French or German.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

FOURTH YEAR.

9	* German.	* French.		* French.	* German.
10	Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Geology.
11	Classics.	‡ Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	Classics.
12	† Geology, † Moral Philos'y	Experimental Physics.	† Geology.	Experimental Physics.	†Geology. † Moral Philos'y
2	* Hebrew.	† Classics.		† Classics.	

Agriculture.—Wednesday, 9 to 10; Tuesday and Thursday, 12 to 1, from October 1st. *Library* open every forenoon.

† For Candidates for Honours. * Optional or voluntary. ‡ Advanced Course. § From November 1st.—Advanced Course of Botany in Sept. and October.

⁂ Honour Lectures after October 15th.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FROM MAY 1867 TO APRIL 1868, INCLUSIVE.

1. *To the Library.*

Government of Canada,	Geology of Canada, Report of Progress from 1863 to 1866. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada. English and French. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Analytical Index to the Civil Code of L. C. English and French. 2 pam.
Smithsonian Institution,	Contributions to Knowledge. vol. 14th.
Do. Do.	Miscellaneous Collections. vols. 6 & 7.
U. S. Sanitary Commission,	Documents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. vols. 1 and 2.
Do. Do.	Bulletin, 1863--1865. 3 vols. in one.
T. A. Gibson, Esq., M. A.,	Pinkerton's Geography. 2 vols.
Do. Do.	Statutes of Canada, 1856--57, and 1860 --62. 5 vols. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada.
Mrs. A. S. Lawford,	30 vols., comprising works on Ancient and Modern Architecture.
Messrs. Longman & Co.,	48 vols. and 11 pamphlets, comprising chiefly Text-books for Schools and Colleges.
Duncan Bell, Esq.,	12 vols., comprising works on Scriptural subjects.
Mr. A. Robertson,	Glasgow University Calendar for 1866--67. pam.
James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.,	Howard & Wyatt, The Works of. 2 vols.
Royal Society of London,	Philosophical Transactions. vol. 156th, part 2d, and vol. 157th, part 1st.
Do. Do.	List of Fellows of R. S., 30th Nov. 1866. pam.
Do. Do.	Proceedings of the Royal Society. Nos. 87--94. 8 pam.
University of Toronto,	Examination Papers, 1866 and 1867. 2 vols.
G. V. Wigram, Esq.,	The Hebraist's Vade Mecum. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee. Concordance of the Old Testament. 2vols
James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.,	Valentia's Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, The Red Sea, &c. &c. in the years 1802--1806. 3 vols. in one. Illus.
A Friend,	Bruce's Travels to discover the Source of the Nile. In 1768--1773. 5 vols.
Henry Lyman, Esq.,	Reports of the Juries on the Exhibition of 1851. 1 vol.
Government of Washington,	Patent Office Reports for 1863 to 1865. 7 vols.
D. A. P. Watt, Esq.,	Clayton's Flora Virginica. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Sprengel's Monographie de la Famille des Lycopodiaces. 1 vol.

E. Jenkins, Esq., ...Medical and Legal Aspects of Sanitary Reform. pam.
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Greenwich Observations in 1865. 1 vol.
Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, ...Report of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1865. 1 vol.
Minister of Public Instruction, P. Q., Liber Cantabrigiensis. 1 vol.
Do. Do. A Brief Account of the Scholarships and Exhibitions in the University of Cambridge. 1 vol.
Do. Do. Reports on Education, L. C., for 1866. English and French. 2 pam.
Government of Canada, ...Statutes of Canada for 1867. part 1st. English and French. 2 vols.
T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.....Second Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of the Southern and Middle Counties of Arkansas, during 1859 & 1860. Illus.
R. Campbell, Jr., Esq. .....Report of the British Association for the Adv. of Sc. 1866. 1 vol.
Mrs. Boott, ...Illustrations of the Genus Carex. By F. Boott, M.D. 4 vols.
American Oriental Society, ...Journal of the A. O. Society. vol. 1st, No. 1. and vols. 2 to 5. 8 pam.
J. H. Dorwin, Esq., ...Report of Trials. 1 vol.
Do. Do. .....The Earl of Selkirk and the North-West Company. 1 vol.
Do. Do, ...Espy's Fourth Meteorological Report. 1 vol
Do. Do. .....Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. vols. 1, 4 & 9.

2. *To the Museum.*

Prof. F. Caruel, Florence, ...Collection of Italian Woods.
Prof. Cocchi, Florence, ...Collection of Fossils from the Tertiaries of Italy.
N. Farlinger, Esq., Dundee, P. Q., ...Two Stone Implements.
Mr. G. T. Kennedy, ...Specimens of Shells and Crustaceans.
Griffith Evans, M.D., ...Cast of an inscribed piece of Native Copper.
J. F. Whiteaves, F.G.S., ...Specimens of *Dynastes Hercules* and *Gecarcinus*.
Mr. G. W. Major, ...Specimen of the Jaw of a Shark.
D. R. McKay, Esq., ...Specimen of *Asaphus* from Lachine.
Dr. A. B. Sherman, ...Specimen of *Endoceras*.
Mr. T. M. Rees, ...Specimens of Shells, &c. from Bermuda.
T. Rimmer, Esq., ...Two Specimens of Oxide of Manganese.
Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., ...Collection of Casts and Skulls illustrating Phrenology and Ethnology.
J. T. Dorwin, Esq., ...Large Crystal of Quartz.
Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, ...Specimen of *Thallium*.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors,—Campbell.
Fraser.
Scott.
Wright.
Howard.
McCallum.
Craik.
Fenwick.
Drake.

Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. Campbell, A.M., M.D.

Registrar,—Wm. Wright, M.D.

Demonstrator,—Dr Fuller.

Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. Aspinwall Howe. M.A.

The thirty-sixth Session of the Medical Faculty of the McGill University will be opened on Monday, 2nd November, 1868; with a general introductory Lecture at 11 A.M.; the regular Lectures will commence on Wednesday the 4th Nov. at the hours specified in the time table, and be continued during the six months following.

McGill University having been included among the Universities recognized by the Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, its degree has accordingly been registered by that Council, thereby conferring upon graduates of this University the same privileges as Physicians or Surgeons of Great Britain.

The class tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, and also before the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, from agreeing with the general

nature and equable character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and by the Council of Medical education and Registration of Upper Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

(1.) Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

(2.) Though three years constitute the shortest time required for College attendance, yet the student is at liberty to extend this as much farther as he pleases; the addition of a year, or even two, is considered to be a great benefit, for it obviates the crowding of branches within too brief a term, and permits of a more extensive attainment of the topics they embrace.

(3.) Attention is recommended to be given during the first Session to the primary branches entirely; during the second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the antecedent as are required; while during the remaining period further advance is to be made by completing the curriculum required of the candidate for graduation. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

Matriculation is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance or as nearly afterwards as possible, and always before any class tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually in the month of December. Class tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of the student by this school, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

The number of Professors in the Faculty is nine; the number of Classes, ten; two of the classes (often conjoined in European Schools) being held by one Professor.

1. Anatomy.—[Prof. Scott]—The fresh subject is chiefly employed in the illustrations of the Lectures in this branch, aided however, by dried preparations, wax models, plates, full size of life, &c.

The dissecting Room is under the direction of the Professor, aided by the Demonstrator of Anatomy. It is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., being lighted with gas.

2. Chemistry—[Prof. Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relation to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry, also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, &c., &c.

3. Materia Medica.—[Prof. Wright]—This Course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants, [Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill]—by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c. Analytical experiments with the ordinary re-agents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used.

4. Institutes of Medicine.—[Prof. Fraser]—Under which are comprised *Histology, General Pathology, and General Therapeutics.* The minute Structure and Composition of the various Organs, and the Fluids and Tissues of the body in health and disease are explained and illustrated by Microscopic Preparations, Plates and Preparations from the Museum.

5. Practice of Medicine.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, (Libert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid Preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. Surgery.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhib' ited on the subject. Quain's large plates, Maclise, Dalrymple &c. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. Midwifery.—[Prof. McCallum]–Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale; by humid Preparations; by models in wax; and by the use of the artificial Pelvis.

8. Medical Jurisprudence.—Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology—the modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates—Insanity, Public Hygiene, and Medical Police are touched upon.

9. Clinical Medicine.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bed side—Physical Diagnosis taught practically, and each pupil invited to take part in it. Examinations of the urine, chemically and microscopically explained and illustrated.

10. Clinical Surgery.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Taught in similar manner. For both these Classes ample material is afforded by the cases at the Montreal General Hospital.

11. Botany and Zoology.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany on which subject separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts. For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to students in Botany and Zoology, of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada or of Fossil Invertebrata, Insects or Marine Invertebrata. The collections, or duplicates of them, to remain in the College Museum.

LIBRARY and MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4.000 volumes, including the most useful books for reference, as well as the most elementary ones: the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open

to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also, wax and papier maché models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital is visited every day by the Medical officers in attendance. After the visit, a large number of out-door patients are examined and prescribed for. The fee for a six month's ticket is Six Dollars; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room (used also for a lecture room) is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations going on.

The University Lying-in-Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation. The Fee for a Six month's ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 150—of these there were from Quebec, 64; Ontario, 74; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; Bermuda, 1; United States 3.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 39, alphabetically arranged as follows:—

Alloway, Thomas, J.	Montreal, Que.
Ardagh, Johnson	Orillia, Ont.
Archer, Thomas	Montreal, Que.
Baynes, George A.	" "
Bradley, William	Fenagh Vale, Ont.
Buckle, John M. C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bull, George J.	Montreal, Que.
Campbell, John	Farquhar, Ont.
Cherry, William	Lennoxville, Que.
Clement, Victor A.	St. Guillaume, Que.
Cooke, Sydney P.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dansereau, Chas.	Vercheres, Que.

Farewell, Wm. G.	Oshawa, Ont.
Finnie, John T.	Montreal, Que.
Fraleigh, Wm. S.	Picton, Ont.
Fraser, Donald M	London, Ont.
Gordon, Robert	Osnabruck, Ont.
Hamilton, Chas. S.	Roslin, Ont.
Hammond, James H.	Montreal, Que.
Harkness, Andrew	Matilda, Ont.
Keefer, Wm. M.	Galt, Ont.
Kittson, Jno. G.	Minnesota, U. S.
Lucus, Thos. D.	Wellington, Ont.
MacCrimmon, D. A.	Lagan, Ont.
Macfie, James	Clarenceville, Que.
MacLaren, Peter	New Perth, P. E. I.
MacKay, John	South Finch, Ont.
McTaggart, Alexander	East Williams, Ont.
Mondelet, Wm. H.	Montreal, Que.
Morrison, D. A.	" "
Proudfoot, Alexander	South Hampton, Ont.
Reid, John	London, Ont.
Rinfret, Ferdinand	Quebec, Que.
Rodgers, Thos. A.	Montreal, Que .
Scholfield, David T.	Ponthill, Ont.
Smith, Norman A.	Frelighsburg, Que.
Stewart, James	Ottawa, Ont.
Tabb, Silas E.	Montreal, Que,
Whyte, Joseph A.	Charleston, S. C

The following are the names of Students presented for the Degree of M.D., C.M., their residences, and the subjects of their Theses.

Names.	Residences.	Theses.
Ault, Edwin D.	Aultsville, Ont.	Hystera.
Bain, D. S. E. Staff Surg., Maj.	Quebec, Que.	Yellow Fever.
Burgess, John A.	Chatsworth, Ont.	Empyema.
Chipman, Clarence J. H., B.A.	Montreal, Que.	Infantile Cholera.
Daly, Guy D. F.	St. Paul, Min. U. S.	Aneurism.
DeGrosbois, T. B.	Chambly, Que.	Cataract.
Farewell, Wm. G.	Oshawa, Ont.	Induction of Premature Labor.
Fraser, Donald,	Montreal, Que.	Smallpox.
Gilmour, Angus,	Granby, Que.	Physiological Chemistry of Urine.
Gordon, Robert,	Osnabruck, Ont.	Pythogenic Fever.
Hagarty, Dan. M. J.	Barnholm, Ont.	Scarlatina.
Hamilton, Chas. S.	Roslin, Ont.	Pneumonia.
Harding, F. W.	Windsor, N. S.	Tobacco.
Holwell, John,	Quebec, Que.	Gunshot Wounds.

King, Reginald,	St. Silvester, Que.	Physiological relations of the Blood.
Law, D. W. C.	Newton Robinson, On.	Amenorrhœa.
Legault, Daniel,	Isle Perrault, Que.	Dyspepsia.
Moffatt, Walter,	Hickory, Pennsylva.	Jaundice.
Mondelet, Wm. H.	Montreal, Que.	Principal causes of the Mortality of Montreal, and Modes of Prevention.
Nesbitt, James A.	Hemmingford, Que.	Pneumonia.
Padfield, Chas. Wm.	Burford, Ont.	Physiology and Pathology of the Blood.
Perrier, John,	Halifax, N. S.	Dysentery.
Proudfoot, John S.	Chatsworth, Ont.	Acute Pneumonia.
Quarry, James J.	Lucan, Ont.	Dysentery.
Rinfret, Ferdinand R.	Quebec, Que.	Scarlatina.
Roddick, Thomas G.	Harbor Grace, Nfld.	Fractures of the Femur.
Smallwood, John R.	Montreal, Que.	Traumatic Tetanus.
Smith, Daniel D,	Cornwall, Ont.	Disease of the Valves of the Heart.
Stanton, George,	Simcoe, Ont.	Acute Peritonitis.
Stimpson, Alfred O.	St. Pie, Que.	Relations of Chemistry to Medicine.
Willcox, Marshall B.	Whitby, Ont.	Stricture of the Urethra.
Wye, John A.	Brantford,	Rubeola.

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty Prizes consist first of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books for the best Primary and best Final Graduation Examination.

THE HOLMES MEDAL was gained by Thomas George Roddick, of Newfoundland, after a close competition with Guy D. F. Daly, of St. Paul's, Minnesota, and Clarence Chipman, B.A., of Montreal.

THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXAMINATION in the Final Branches was awarded to Thomas George Roddick; and in the Primary Branch to Andrew Harkness, of Matilda, Ont.

The Gentlemen whose Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious, to entitle them to compete for the Medal were:—Messrs. Daly, Wilcox, Chipman, Burgess, Ault, Stanton, Quarry, Perrier and Gilmour.

The Gentlemen who deserve Honourable Mention in the Primary examinations were:--Messrs. Lucas, Cherry, Reid, Stewart, Bull, MacLaren, and Kittson. The names in the above list are arranged in the order of merit.

IN PRACTICAL ANATOMY—DEMONSTRATORS' PRIZES.

Senior Class.—For general excellence as a Practical Anatomist, prize awarded to William Sutherland.

Junior Class.—Prize divided between A. J. Cattanach and R. A. Clarke.

THE PRIZES IN NATURAL HISTORY were awarded as follows :—

BOTANY.—	Austin T. Pegg,	Prize.
	G.H.H.DeWolfe, F. W. Faulkner, W. Youker,	Certificate of very creditable answering.
ZOOLOGY.—	T. R. Clunn,	Prize.
	Sidney P. Cook,	Prize for Collection of Shells.

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR EXAMINATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BOTANY. (*Class First.*)—Austin J. Pegg, G. H. H. DeWolfe, F. W. Faulkner, Wm. Youker, H. P. Wright, R. A. Clarke, R. F. Rooney, John McKay, A. J. Cattanach.

(*Class Second.*)—G. W. Whelan, T. R. Clunn, A. J. Abbott, F. McEwen, N. H. Sutcliffe, J. C. Barclay, James Fraser, J. S. Webb, F. H. Mitchell, F. F. D'Avignon, A. A. Clarke, Thos. F. Johnson, James Cherry, John Duncan. C. J. Alloway.

(*Class Third.*)—J. A. MacDonald, D. T. Schofield, W. D. E. Nelson, D. Cluness, Robert Moore.

Zoology.—(*Class First.*)—T. R. Clunn, Alfred Brosnau. (*Class Second.*)—G. H. H. DeWolfe, W. D. E. Nelson.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required ; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures ; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of Attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission can be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions ; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10 ; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Sugery, $6 each, for Botany and Zoology, $5. The Class Fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The course of all the classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the Classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery of three months' duration; and that of Medical Jurisprudence, either of three months' duration, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given, or of six months' duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Monday in November, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of April.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain, and adopted in the amended Medical Act for Upper Canada. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in November and the last Saturday in April of the current Session. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the new standard for matriculation are :—"Compulsory—English Language, including "grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal frac- "tions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry first two books of "Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; and one of the following optional "subjects :—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including mechan- "ics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics."

After 1869, Greek will be one of the compulsory subjects.

Graduates in arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the matriculation examination.

---

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1st. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2nd. The said Register shall be closed on the 31st day of December in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous matriculation.

3rd. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either: 1st. having attended Lectures for a period of at least four Sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine, during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University.

4th. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz:

Anatomy, *Chemistry,* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Institutes of Medicine,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* *Clinical Medicine,* *Clinical Surgery,* *Practical Anatomy,*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months duration.*
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany and Zoology.*	*Of which one Course will be required, each of three months duration.*

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must also give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved by this University.

6th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

7th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

8th. Every Candidate for the degree must on or before the first day of April present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Theses or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science either in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate :—

MONTREAL,———18—

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years (or if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day), and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary. (Signed,) A.B.

9th. The trials to be undergone by the Candidate shall be :

1. The private examination of his Theses as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed (if approved) by its public defence.

2nd. A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

This examination will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology ; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the

student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of the third session, or the third year.

10th. The following Oath or affirmation will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum; tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum, quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

11th. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful Candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

12th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Matriculation, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Graham, Kane, Silliman.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, *Physiology.*—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual. *Pathology,*—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy,

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,—Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Watson's Practice of Physic, Barlow's Practice.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Devergie Medicine Legal, Theorique et Pratique, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine, Taylor on Poisons.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeaux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from Twelve to Sixteen Dollars per month.

Lectures in Medicine.---Session 1868-69.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY,	10	10	10	10	10		A.M.
MIDWIFERY,	11	11	11	11	11		A.M.
HOSPITAL,	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES,			12			12	NOON.
ANATOMY,	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA,	3	3	3	3	3		P.M.
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,	4	4	4	4	4		P.M.
BOTANY,	4				4	9. A.M.	P.M.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	5		5		5		P.M.
CHEMISTRY,	7	7	7	7	7		P.M.

Faculty of Law.

The Principal, (ex officio.)

Professors---Badgley,
Abbott.
Torrance.
Lafrenaye.
Laflamme.
Carter.

Dean of the Faculty,---Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of the Faculty have felt that the Law of this Province, though in many of its details purely local, retains as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the civil law, and that the principles established in the Roman jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Quebec, have been as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Quebec, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law ; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of Roman law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The promulgation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada as law, to take effect from the 1st August, 1866, marks an important epoch in

the History of the Laws of the now Province of Quebec.*

It is the intention of the Professors, so far as is practicable, to explain to the Students, the more important articles of this Code (2615 in number) in the complete course of study as indicated below.

The promulgation of the Code of Civil Procedure, as law to have force from the 28th June, 1867, marks another important epoch in the history of our laws. Attention will be specially drawn to its provisions in this course.

The enactments of these Codes as law, it is believed, will lighten much the labours of professors and students, who need no longer view the study of the profession as a vast and ill-digested whole, wanting coherency and certainty. On the contrary, the study of the texts will afford a good stand-point from which the subtile questions of jurisprudence will be the most easily and satisfactorily discussed and finally settled.

The Faculty congratulate the students that their entry into a noble but arduous profession will be much facilitated by the conspicuous land-marks planted by the new Codes, and while intense study and application will still be demanded from the true lover of his vocation, the future of the young jurisconsult of the Province of Quebec, may be regarded as opening under the happiest auspices.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional law.

Professor CARTER.

On Obligations, Civil Code, Art, 982-1203.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Roman law. Institutes of Justinian, B. I and 2.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Sale, Civil Code, Art. 1472-1595.
Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 1596-1599.
Lease and Hire, Civil Code, Art. 1600-1700.
Privileges and Hypotheques, Civil Code, Art. 1980-2081.
Registration of real rights, Civil Code, Art. 2082-2182.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

* By the Imperial Act 30 Vic., cap. 3., which by proclamation took effect from 1st July 1867, the former Province of Lower Canada took the name of the Province of Quebec.

On Preliminary Title, Civil Code, Art. 1.17.
Persons, &c., Civil Code, Art. 18-78.
Domicile, Civil Code, Art. 79-88.
Absentee, Civil Code, Art. 86.114.
Marriage, &c., Civil Code, Art. 115-217.
Filiation, &c., Civil Code, Art. 218-351.
Corporation, Civil Code, Art. 352-373.

Professor LAFLAMME.

SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Partnership, Civil Code, Art. 1830-1900.
Bills of Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 2278-2354.
Merchant Shipping, Civil Code, Art. 2355-2406.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Roman Law, Institutes of Justinian, B 3 and 4.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Mandate, Civil Code, Art. 1701-1761.
Loan, Civil Code, Art. 1762-1793.
Deposit, Civil Code, Art. 1794-1829.
Life Rents, Civil Code, Art. 1901-1917.
Transaction, &c., Civil Code, Art. 1918-1928.
Suretyship, &c., Civil Code, 1829-1979.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Distinction of Things, &c., Civil Code, Art. 374-442.
Usufruct, Civil Code, Art. 443-498.
Real Servitudes, &c., Civil Code, Art. 499-582.

Professor LAFLAMME.

THIRD YEAR,

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Affreightment, Civil Code, Art, 2407–2460.
The Carriage of Persons, Civil Code, Art. 2461-2467.
Insurance, Civil Code, Art. 2468-2593.
Bottomry and Respondentia, Civil Code, Art, 2594-2612.

Professor ABBOTT.

On gifts *inter vivos* and by Will, Civil Code Art. 754-981.
Evidence, Civil Code, Art. 1203-1256.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Code of Civil Procedure.
Prescription, Civil Code, Art. 2183-2370.
Imprisonment in Civil Cases, Civil Code, Art. 5. 2271-2277.
Final Provisions, Civil Code, Art. 2613-261.

Professor LAFRENAYE,

On the Acquisition and Exercise of Rights of Property, Civil Code, Art. [583-595.
Successions, Civil Code, Art. 596-753.
Marriage Covenants and Dower, Civil Code, Art. 1257-1471.

Professor LAFLAMME.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for examination, and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as may be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in Law shall be known as of the First, Second, and Third, Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year Students shall take the studies fixed for that year, and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The register of Matriculation shall be closed within two months after the commencement of the Session, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty; and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions, may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:--

(1.) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2.) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year, is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the College building, or going to or from it, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student and if necessary report him to the Dean.

(3.) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4.) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5.) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

(6.) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8. At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The results shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver one Lecture in each week, to the Students of each year, and each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended at least three courses of Lectures, one of which courses shall be on the Civil Law; nor unless at the end of such Session he shall have passed the Sessional examinations to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence be made between the Examinations of such Students and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The final Examination for the Degree of B.C.L. shall be conducted in the same manner as in ordinary Sessional Examinations, but the preparation of a Theses, either in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such final examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal in the Faculty of Law shall be awarded to the Student who, being of the Graduating Class, and having passed the final Examinations, shall have prepard a Theses of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the medal, which examination shall, in all cases, include the subject of Roman Law.

14. The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of

B.C.L. in this Faculty, shall consist of attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been for two or three years.

15. The fees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows :—

Matriculation Fee	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by ordinary Students	15 00
Sessional Fee by occasional or partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma	5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty, or to the Secretary of the College. The classes will be opened on the 5th November 1868.

LECTURES IN LAW.

SESSION 1868-9.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR ABBOTT	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
" TORRANCE	" "	Tuesday.
" LAFRENAYE	" "	Wednesday.
" LAFLAMME	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

PROFESSOR LAFLAMME	at 5 P.M.,	Tuesday.
" TORRANCE	" "	Wednesday.
" LAFRENAYE	" "	Thursday.
" ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
" LAFLAMME	" "	Tuesday.
" CARTER	" "	Wednesday.
" TORRANCE	" "	Thursday.
" ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture-rooms of the Faculty in Burnside Hall.

Every Student, on commencing his attendance, will be required to exhibit his Ticket of admission.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session 1867-8.

FACULTY OF LAW.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

First, William Warren Lynch, 1st in 4 classes—(Elizabeth Torrance Medal.)
Second, John James Maclaren, 1st in 3 classes.

Second Year.

First, Meredith Blenkarne Bethune, and Joseph Dubuc, equal.
Second, Francis John Kellar.

BEST THESES.

Alexander Walter Augustus Power.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Professor Abbott.

Third Year.

First, James Robertson Gibb and John McIntosh, equal.
Second, John Jeffery Fisk.

Second Class.

First, Meredith Blenkarne Bethune, 1st in 3 classes.
Second, Francis John Kellar, 1st in 3 classes and 2nd in 2 classes.

First Year.

First, Thomas Foran, 1st in 3 classes and 2nd in one.
Second, Duncan McCormick, 1st in 1 class and 2nd in two classes,

ROMAN LAW—Professor Torrance.

Third Year.

First, William Warren Lynch and John McIntosh, equal.
Second, John James Maclaren,

Second Year.

First, Francis John Kellar.
Second, Meredith Blenkarne Bethune.

First Year.

John Wesley Merry.
Thomas Foran and Duncan McCormick, equal.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Professor Lafrenaye.

Third Year.

First, John James Maclaren and William Warren Lynch, equal.
Second, Joseph Solyme Messier and James Henry Wright, equal.

Second Year.

First, Francis John Keller and Meredith Blenkarne Bethune, equal.
Second, Joseph Dubuc and McCormick, equal.

First Year.

First, Thomas Foran and Duncan McCormick, equal.
Second, John Wesley Merry.

CUSTOMARY LAW, AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE.—Professor Laflamme.

Third Year,

First, William Warren Lynch and John James Maclaren, equal.
Second, James Henry Wright.

Second Year.

First, Meredith Blenkarne Bethune and Reid Taylor, equal,
Second, Francis John Keller.

First Year.

First, Thomas Foran.
Second, Edward Cornwallis Monk.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Professor Carter.

First, John James Maclean and William Warren Lynch, equal.
Second, John McIntosh and Joseph Solyme Messier, equal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Thomas George Roddick of Newfoundland, for Theses and Special Examination in all the branches of Study.—*Holmes Gold Medal,*—and prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches.

Andrew Harkness of Matilda, Ontario, Prize for the best Examination in the Primary Branches.

Austin T. Pegg, Prize in Botany.

G. H. H. DeWolfe,
F. W. Faulkner,
W. Youker,
} Certificate of very creditable answering in Botany.

T. R. Clunn, Prize in Zoology.

Sydney P. Cook, Prize for Collection of Shells.

William Sutherland, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy.

A. J. Cattanach and R. A. Clarke, Demonstrator's Prizes in Practical Anatomy, Junior Class.

Students *whose Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Medal,* Daly, Willcox. Chipman, Burgess, Ault, Stanton, Quarry, Perrier, Gilmour.

Students *who deserve Honourable Mention in the Primary Examinations* :—Lucas, Cherry, Reid, Stewart, Bull, MacLaren, and Kittson.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Marler, William De M.--First Rank Honours, *Anne Molson Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Laing, Robert—First Rank Honours and *Prince of Wales Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

Brooks, Charles H.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal.*

Kennedy, George T.—First Rank Honours.

Third Year.

MacIntosh, John.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Moral Philosophy; Prize in French.

Kahler, Fredk. A.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Chapman Prize; Prize in German; Certificate in Zoology.

Greenshields, Edward B.—First Rank General Standing; Certificate in Zoology,

Mackenzie, Robert.—Second Rank General Standing; Prize in Rhetoric.

Harrington, Bernard T.—Prize in French; Prize in Zoology; Prize for Collection of Plants.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

McIntosh, Kahler, Greenshields, Mackenzie, Harrington and Jones (equal). Clarke, Lewis, McLean, (B.C.) McLean, (J.J.)

Second Year.

Fisher, Sydney A.—(High School)—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Logic.

Blackader, Alexander D.—(Brantford Grammar School)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Literature; Prize Essay; Prize in Botany; Prize in German.

Robertson, Alexander—(High School)—First Rank General Standing.

Joseph, Montefiore—(Quebec High School)—Second Rank General Standing. Prize in French

Johnston, James A.—(Horton Academy, N. S.)--Second Rank General Standing.

McLennan, D. H.—(Williamstown Grammar School)—Prize Essay in Logic.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

Blackader, Fisher, Robertson, Joseph, Johnston, McLennan, Morrison, Major.

First Year.

Cline, John D.—(Cornwall Grammar School)—First Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in History; Prize in Logic; Prize in Mathematics; Prize in Chemistry; Prize in French.

Cameron, James—(Williamstown Grammar School)—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Hebrew.

Dey, William J.—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics; Second Rank General Standing.

Ferry, Charles H.—(High School)—Second Rank General Standing.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

Cline, Cameron, Dey, Ferry, Wellwood, McGregor, Kelley, Torrance, Tupper, Duff.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—McLean (B. S.,) Kahler ;—Greenshields and McIntosh equal ;—McLean (J. J.,), Lewis. *Class II.*—Clarke, Harrington, Jones. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson, MacLennan. *Class II.*—Morrison and Johnston equal ;—Fisher, Joseph, Major. *Class III,* Munro, McLeod.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Ferry, Cameron (James), Torrance. *Class II.*—McGregor, Kelley, Shepherd, Dey ;—Roy and Wilson equal. *Class III.*—Brydges ;—Tupper and Wellwood equal ;—Duff.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Kahler, McLean (B. S.), Harrington, Lewis. *Class II* Jones ;—Greenshields, McIntosh and McLean (J. J.) equal ;—Clarke. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson ;—MacLennan and Johnston equal ;—Joseph. *Class II.*—Morrison, Major, Fisher. *Class III.* Munro.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Ferry, Cameron (James). *Class II.*—McGregor, Brydges, Kelley, Torrance, Shepherd, Wellwood ;—Dey and Roy equal. *Class III.*.—Tupper, Duff, Wilson.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Mathematical Physics.) *Class I.*—Marler. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Moore ; Fowler (Elbert) ; Wood (Franc O.) ; Kennedy.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Experimental Physics.) *Class. I.*—None. *Class II.*—Marler; Moore. *Class III.*—Kennedy.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Greenshields, Harrington, Clarke, McIntosh, Jones (Montgomery), Kahler, (Frederick.) *Class III.*—McLean (John), Lewis (Albert.)

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Fisher. *Class II.*—MacLennan (Duncan) Robertson (Joseph). *Class III.*—Morrison (D. W.,) Johnston, Major, Munro.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class. I.*—Cameron, Cline, Dey. *Class II.*—Kelley, Ferry, Torrance, Shepherd. *Class III.*—Duff (Edwd.,) McGregor; Roy and Wilson equal ; Wellwood. Tupper, Whitney (John E. M.)

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Psychology)--*Class I.*—Laing, Brooks, Fowler.. *Class II.*—F. O. Wood, T. F. Wood, Slack. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(Moral Science.)--*Class I.*—MacKenzie and McIntosh equal; Greenshields. *Class II.*—Lewis, Harrington, Clarke, B. McLean, J. McLean, Kahler, Jones. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(Logic)--*Class I.*—Blackader; Fisher and Joseph equal. *Class II.*—Major, Robertson, Morrison, Johnston. *Class III.*--McLennan, Munro, McLeod.

FIRST YEAR.—(English)--*Class I.*—Kelley and Cline equal; McGregor, Cameron (James,) Dey. *Class II.*—Wellwood, Brydges, Ferry, Tupper, Shepherd, Torrance. *Calss III.*--Wilson, Duff, Roy.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Advanced Course.*--*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*--Jones, Greenshields. *Class III.*--None. (Elementary Course.)— *Class I*—McIntosh, Harrington. *Class II*—Clarke. *Class III*--McLean (J)., Lewis.

SECOND YEAR.—(Advanced Course.)--*Class I.*-- Robertson, Joseph, Fisher. *Class II*—None. *Class III*—None. (Elementary Course.)—*Class I*–Blackader. *Class II*—De Wolfe, Morrison. *Class III*—McLeod.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ferry, Cline. *Class II.*—Brydges. *Class III.*—Kelley, Shepherd, Tupper, Torrance, Cameron, J.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—(Advanced Course.)--*Class I*—Kahler, *Class II*--None. *Class III*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(Elementary Course.) *Class I*—McIntosh, *Class II*—Blackader, Kelley, *Class III*—Major.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.—Dart, F. Kahler, Hindley, MacRae.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Joseph and Mackenzie equal; Johnston, MacLennan, Munro.

JUNIOR CLASS.--Shaw, Cameron; McGregor and Dey equal; Wallace, Roy; Wellwood and Claris equal.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.--(Mineralogy and Lithology)--*Class I.*--Brooks, Dart, Kennedy. *Class II.*--Moore, Hindley. *Class III.*--None.

THIRD YEAR.--(Zoology.—*Class I.*--Harrington, Greenshields. *Class II.*--Clarke, Kahler, Lewis, Mackenzie. *Class III.*--Jones, B. McLean, J. McLean.

SECOND YEAR.--(Botany(--*Class I,*--Blackader, Robertson. *Class II.*--Johnstone, Joseph, Morrison, Wallace, Fisher, Major. *Class III.*--McLennan, McLeod, Munro.

FIRST YEAR.--(Chemistry)--*Class I.*--Cline, Kelley, Shepherd, Dey, McGregor. *Class II.*--Wellwood, Cameron, Claris, Tupper, Brydges, Ferry, Torrance. *Class III,*--Roy, Wilson, Whitney, Duff.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Dart; Laing and Moore, equal. *Class III.*—Hindley, Kennedy.

THIRD YEAR.—Kahler (prize); McIntosh, McLean, (B.C.), Greenshields. *Class II.*—McLean, (J.J.), Clarke and Jones, equal; Harrington and Lewis, equal; Mackenzie. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader; Fisher and Robertson, equal; Joseph and McLennan, equal; Johnston. *Class II.*—Morrison. *Class III.*—Major, Campbell.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, (prize); Ferry, Torrance, Cameron. *Class II.*—McGregor, Dey, Kelley. *Class III.*—Tupper and Wellwood, equal; Duff.

LATIN.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—Dart. *Class II.*—Laing. *Class III.*—Hindley, Moore, Slack, Kennedy.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Kahler, (prize); McIntosh, McLean, (B.C.); Greenshields, Lewis and Mackenzie, equal. *Class II.*—Jones and Harrington, equal; Clarke, M'Lean, (J.J.) *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson, McLennan; Fisher and Johnston, equal. *Class II.*—Morrison, Joseph. *Class III.*—Campbell and Major equal.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I*—Cline, (prize): Cameron; Ferry and Torrance equal; *Class II.*—Dey and Kelley equal; McGregor. *Class III.*—Tupper, Wellwood, Duff.

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Dart, Hindley. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, (prize); Kelley; Cameron, McGregor and Ferry, equal. *Class II.*—Dey and Torrance, equal; Wellwood. *Class III.*—Tupper, Duff.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Mental and Moral Philosophy)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Laing, Fowler, Brooks. *Class III.*—Slack.

THIRD YEAR.—(Moral Philosophy)—McIntosh, (prize); Greenshields, Mackenzie, (prize in Rhetoric); Lewis. *Class II.*—Jones, Kahler, Harrington, McLean, (B.C.), Clarke. *Class III.*—McLean, (J. J.)

SECOND YEAR.—(Logic)—*Class I.*—Fisher, (prize); Blackader, Joseph, Johnston. *Class II.*—Robertson, Morrison, McLennan, (prize essay.) (English Literature)—*Class I.*—Blackader, (prize and prize essay); Fisher, Johnston. *Class II.*—Morrison, Robertson, Joseph McLennan, Major.

First Year.—(English and Logic)—*Class I.*—Cline (prize in Logic); Kelley (prize in English); Cameron. *Class II.*—Wellwood, Dey, Tupper. *Class III.*—Duff, Ferry, Torrance.

Honour Examination.—B.A. Honours.—First Rank.—Laing.

FRENCH.

Third Year.—*Class I.*—Harrington (prize) and MacIntosh (prize) equal. *Class II.*—Jones, Greenshields. *Class III.*—Clarke, McLean, (B. C.), Lewis.

Second Year.—(Advanced Course)—*Class I.*—Joseph (prize); Fisher, Robertson. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.
(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Blackader. *Class II.*—Morrison, *Class III.*—McLeod, Dewolf.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Cline (prize); Ferry. *Class II.*—Kelley, Torrance, Tupper, Cameron. *Class III.*—Duff.

GERMAN.

Third Year.—(Advanced Course)—*Class I.*—Kahler (prize). (Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—McIntosh.

Second Year.—(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Blackader (prize). *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Major.

First Year.—(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Kelley.

HEBREW.

Senior Class.—Dart, F. A. Kahler, Hindley.

Intermediate Class.—Mackenzie, Joseph, Johnston, McLennan.

Junior Class.—Cameron (Prize); Dey, McGregor, Wellwood.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Fourth Year.—(Mathematical Physics).—*Class I.*—Marler. *Class II.*—Dart, *Class III.*—Moore, Fowler, Hindley, Slack, Kennedy, Wood. (Franc O.)

Fourth Year.—(Experimental Physics).—*Class* I.—Marler. *Class II.*—None. *Class* III.—Moore, Kennedy.

Third Year.—(Mathematical and Experimental Physics).—*Class I.*—McIntosh, Greenshields and Kahler (F. C.) equal; Mackenzie. *Class II.*—Harrington, McLean (John), Clarke. *Class III.*—Jones, Lewis, McLean (Bredalbane).

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Blackader and Fisher, equal; McLennan, (Duncan) Joseph. *Class II.*—Robertson, Morrison. Johnston. *Class III.*—Munro, Major.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Cline, Cameron, Dey, Ferry. *Class II.*—Wellwood Kelley, Torrance. *Class III.*—McGregor, Duff, Roy, Tupper.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

B.A. Honours.—First Rank.—Marler.

Second Year.—First Rank.—None.
Second Rank.—Fisher.

First Year.—First Rank.—Cline (prize).
Second Rank.—Cameron, Dey.
Third Year.—Marler, (Anne Molson prize).

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Fourth Year.—(Geology)—*Class I.*—Brooks. Kennedy. *Class II.*—Moore, Dart. *Class III.*—Hindley.

Third Year.—(Zoology)—*Class I.*—Harrington, (prize), Greenshields and Kahler equal, (certificate), Clarke. *Class II.*—Jones, McLean, (B.C.) *Class III.*—Mackenzie, Lewis, McLean, (J.J.)

Second Year.—(Botany)—*Class I.*—Blackader, (prize), Robertson, Johnston. *Class II.*—Morrison, Fisher, Joseph, Wallace. *Class III.*—Major, McLeod, McLennan, Munro.

First Year.—(Chemistry)—*Class I.*—Cline, (prize), Wellwood. *Class II,*—McGregor, Ferry, Dey. *Class III.*—Cameron, Tupper, Duff, Torrance.

Honour Examinations.—(B. A. Honours First Rank), Brooks, Kennedy,

Students of the University.

Session 1867–8.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Archibald, John Sprott, N. S.
Bagg, R. S. C., Montreal, Q.
Bethune, Meredith B., B.A., Montreal. Q.
Bienvenu, Jos. N., Montreal, Q.
Bouthillier, H., Montreal, Q.
Brunet, Louis Alex., St. Geneviève, Q.
Conroy, Rob. Hughes, Aylmer, Ont.
Court, Wm. Boyce, Montreal, Q.
Cushing, Charles, Chatham, Q.
†Darcy, P. Jacques, M.A., Montreal, Q.
Devlin, C. B., Montreal, Q.
†Doherty, Thos. Jas., Montreal, Q.
Doutre, J. B., St. Martin, Q.
Dubuc, Joseph, St. Michel, Q.
†Fiske, John Jeffrey, Abbotsford, Ont.
Fisher, Boswell Corse, Montreal, Q.
Foran, F., Aylmer, Ont.
Fowler, E., Richmond, U. S.
Gibb, James R., St. Jean Chrysostome, Q.
Hamell, W. DeC., Ireland.
Hicks, W. H. England.
Honan, Martin, Montreal, Q.
Hart, Moses O., Three Rivers, Q.
Hart, Louis A., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Howard, Rice M., St. Johns, Q.
Johnson, F. G., jun., Montreal, Q.
Keller, Francis John, Montreal, Q.
Laflamme, Leopold, Montreal, Q.
Lillie, Ralph Wardlaw, Toronto, Ont.
Lyman, Fred. S., B.A., Montreal, O.
Lucas, Thos. D'Arcy, Montreal, O.
†Lynch, Wm. Warren, Knowlton, Q.
Matthieu, P. A., Montreal, Q.
†McLaren, Jn. Jas. Huntingdon, Q.
McIntosh, J., Williamstown, Ont.
McCormick, D., St. Louis de Laroque, Q.
McLeod, H., B.A., Cape Breton, N. S.
McMahon, Omer, St. Rose, Q.
Messier, Jos. Solyme, St. Marie, Q.
Merry, J. W., Magog, Q.
Monk, E. C., Montreal, Q.
Monk, W. D., Montreal, Q.
Ouimet, A. G., St. Rose, Q.
Papineau, Joseph C., Montreal, Q.
Perry, Joseph, Montreal, Q.
Piché, Aristide, Montreal, Q.
Poupart, P. Eusebe, St. Michel, Q.
Power, Alex. W. A., Quebec, Q.
Quinn, T. J., Kingston, Ont.
†Richard, Edward E., Sherbrooke, Q.
Taylor, Reid, Montreal, Q.
Turcotte, H. R. A., Three Rivers, Q.
Ward, Ed. Clarke, Montreal, Q.
Watts, Wm. John, B.A., Drummondville, Q.
Wight, Jas. Henry, Beauharnois, Q.
†Wicksteed, R.J., M.A., Kingston, Ont.
Wood, F. O., Montreal, Q.
Wood, T. F., Dunham, Q.

† B.C.L., 1867.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, Arthur J., Magog, P. Q.
Alloway, Clement J., Montreal, "
Alloway, Thomas J., " "
Archer, Thomas, " "
Ardagh, Johnston, Orilla, O.
†Ault, Edwin D., Aultsville, O.
†Bain, D. S. E. Staff Surgeon, Que. P. Q.
Baird, George S., Woodstock, N.B.
Baird, James, Fitzroy Harbour, O.
Barclay, Geo. E., London "
Baynes, Geo. A., Montreal, Q.
Bergeron, Joseph, St. Mary's, "
Blackader, Alex D. Montreal, "
Bock, Jean B., St. Anne de Plaue "
Bradley, William, Fenaghvale, O.
Brissett, Henry R., Chambly, Q.
Brosnau, Alfred, Montreal, "
Buckle, John M. C., Ottawa, O.
Buckley, William P., Prescott, "
Bull, George J., Montreal, Q.
†Burgess, John A., Chatsworth, O.
Campbell, John, Taunton, "
Campbell, John M., Montreal, Q.
Cassels, James Mc. N., " "
Cattanach, Andrew J. Fergus, O.
Cherry, James, Lemonville, O.
Cherry, William, " "
†Chipman, C. J. H., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Clarke, Arthur, A., Simcoe. O.
Clarke, Octavius, H. E., Montreal, Q.

Clarke, Wallace, Montreal, Q.
Clarke, Richard A., Trafalgar O.
Clement, Victor A., St. Guillaume, Q.
Cluness, Daniel East William, O.
Clunn, Thomas R., Montreal, Q.
Contant, Joseph, " "
Comeau, John, B., River David, "
Cooke, Sidney P., Ottawa, O.
Cooper, David M., Montreal, Q.
Corlis, Josiah, Villa Rosa, O.
Costigan, Robert, Montreal, Q.
Cowley, Thomas, Clarendon, O,
†Daly, Guy, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.
Dansereau, Charles, Vercheres, Q.
D'Avignon, Francois P., St. Mathias, "
†De Grosbois, Tranered B., Chambly, "
De Wolf, George H. H., Halifax, N.S.
De Wolf, James L., Windsor, "
Donnelly, Thomas J., Montreal, Q.
Duncan, John T., Port Dover, O.
†Farewell, William G., Oshawa, "
Faulkner, Geo. W., Sydney, "
Finnie, John T. Montreal, Q
Fraleigh, William S., Bloomfield, O.
†Fraser, Donald Montreal, Q.
Fraser, Donald M., London, O.
Fuller, Hiram L., Switzburgh, "
Furniss, George, Montreal. Q.
Gilchrist, John, Sheffield, N.B.
†Gilmour, Angus A., Granby, Q.
†Gordon, Robert, Osnabruck, O.
Graham, Adam, C., Fort Erie, "
Gurid, David F., Montreal, O.
†Hagarty, Daniel M., Bornholm, O.
Hall, Frederick W., Peterboro, "
Hall, George B., East Farnham, Q.
†Hamilton, Chas. S., Roslin, O.
Hammmond, James H., Montreal, Q.
†Harding, Fred. W., Windsor, N.S.
Harkness, Andrew, Matilda. O.
Hart, David A., Montreal, Q.
Henderson, A. A., Fitzroy Harbour, O.
†Hollwell, John E. W., Quebec, Q.
Howitt, William H. London, O.
Jenkins, Geo. Ernest, Montreal, Q.
Johnston, Thos. G., Sarnia, O.
Jones, George P., London, O.
Keefer, William M., Galt, O.
†King, Reginald A., St. Sylvester, Q.
Kitson, John G., St. Paul, Minnesota U.S
†Law, William DeW., New Town Robinson, O.
†Legault, Daniel, Isle Perrault, Q.
Loux, William, Ottawa, O.
Lovette, William, Ancaster, O.
Lowden, John, Montreal, Q.
Lucus, Thos. D'Arcy, Wellington, O.
Main, John R., Melbourne, Q.
Major George W., Montreal, "
Marshall Charles Huntingdon, "
Marston, Alonzo W., Hull, O.

Matthewson, Neil, Embro, O.
McBain, Donald D., Lancaster, O.
McCrimmon, Donald A., Laggan O.
McDonald, John A., Osgoode, O.
McEwan, Finlay, Ashton, O.
McFarlane, William, Clarendon, O.
McFie, James, Clarenceville, Q.
McInnes, Andrew, Vittoria, "
McIntosh Donald, J., Vankleek Hill, O.
McKay, John, South Finch, O.
McLaren, Peter, New Perth, P.E.I.
McNab, Francis A. L., Ottawa, O.
McNeece, James, Quebec, Q.
McPherson, Drummond T., Lancaster, O.
McTaggert, Alex., East William, O.
Mitchell, Frederick H., London O.
†Moffat, Walter, Hickory Pa., U.S.
†Mondelet, Wm. H., Montreal, Q.
Moore, Robert, London, O.
Morrison, David K., Montreal, Q.
Morrison, James, Clarenceville, Q.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal "
†Nesbit, James A., Hemmingboro, Q.
†Padfield, Charles W., Burford O.
Patterson, Wm. H., Almonte, O.
Pegg, Austin, Simcoe, "
†Perrier, John, Halifax, N.S.
Perrigo, James J., Montreal, Q.
†Proudfoot, Alexr., South Hampton, O.
Proudfoot, John S., Chatsworth, "
†Quarry, James J., Lucan, "
Rees, Frederick, M., Bermuda, W.I.
Reid, John J., London, O.
†Rinfret, F. Remi, Quebec, Q.
Robinson, Wesley, Markham, "
†Roddick, T. G., Harbor Grace, N.F.
Rodger, Thos. A., Montreal, Q.
Rooney, Robert, Compton, "
Ryan, Charles M., Montreal. "
Schofield, David T., Fonthill, O.
Seager, Francis R., Vankleek Hill, "
Slack, George F., Bedford, Q.
†Smith, Daniel D., Cornwall, O.
Smith, Norman A., Frelighsburgh, Q.
†Stanton, George, Simcoe, O.
Stevenson, Robert A., Cayuga, "
Stewart, James, Ottawa, "
†Stimpson, Alfred O., St. Pie, Q.
Sutcliffe Marcus Port Dover, O.
Sutherland, Wm., Montreal, Q.
Tabb, Silas E., " "
Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville, "
Wagner, A. D., Dickenson's Landing, O.
Webb, James T. S., Montreal, Q.
Whelan, George N., Burgus, "
Whyte, Joseph A., Montreal, Q.
†Willcox, Marshall B., Whitby O.
Wright, Henry P., Ottawa, "
†Wye, John H., Brantford, "
Youker, William, Belleville, "

† M.D., 1868.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. *Undergraduates.*

Blackader, Alex. D. Brantford,	Ont.	MacKenzie, Robert, Montreal,	Q.
*Brydges, Chas. C. Montreal,	Q.	McIntosh, John, Williamstown,	Ont.
†Brooks, Chas. H., Lennoxville,	Q.	McGregor, Duncan, Hamilton,	Ont.
Cameron, Horace, E.,Chelsea,	Q.	McLean, Broadalbane, Stayner,	Ont.
Claris, W. H. A., Froome,	Q.	McLean, John Janeway, Do.	Ont.
‡Cameron, James, Lancaster,	Ont.	McLennan, D.D., Lancaster.	Ont.
Clarke, Wallace, Montreal,	Q.	McLennan, D. Hugh, Lancaster,	Ont.
‡Cline, John D., Cornwall,	Ont.	McLeod, Andrew J., Milton,	N.S.
Dey, William J., Kenyon,	Ont.	McLeod, Findlay J., Windsor,	Q.
†Dart, William J., Montreal,	Q.	Major, George Wm., Montreal,	Q.
Duff, Edward H., Sherbrooke,	Q.	†Moore, Francis X., Vincennes,	Q.
Fisher, Sydney Arthur, Montreal,	Q.	Morrison, David W.	Q.
Ferry, Chas. H., Utica, N.Y.,	U.S.	Munro, G., Lancaster,	Ont.
†Fowler, Elbert, Goodson, Va.,	U.S.	‡Robertson, Alexander, Montreal,	Q.
Fraser, George Bane, Cross Point,	Q.	Roy, Josiah I., Sabrevois,	Q.
Greenshields, E. Black, Montreal,	Q.	Scott, William, Lancaster,	Ont.
Hall, George B., Cowansville,	Q.	Shepherd, Francis.	Q.
Harrington, B. J., St. Andrew's.	Q.	Spong, John James R., Montreal,	Q.
†Hindley, John, Erramosa,	Ont.	†Slack, George F., Bedford,	Q.
Johnston, James, A., Onslow.	N.S.	Tupper, James S., Halifax,	N. S.
Jones, Montgomery, Montreal,	Q.	Torrance, Edward F., Montreal,	Q.
Joseph, Montefiore, Quebec,	Q.	Walkem, William W., Montreal,	Q.
Kahler, Frederick A., Montreal,	Q.	Wellwood, James, Leeds,	Q.
Kelley, Fred'k, W., Stewiacke.	N. S.	Whitney, John E. M., Montreal.	Q.
†Kennedy, George T., Montreal,	Q.	Wilson, Rob't. W., Sheffield,	N.B.
†Laing, Robert, Buckingham,	Q.	Wood, Frank O., Montreal,	Q.
Lewis, Albert, Nunda, N.Y.,	U.S.	Wood, Thos. Franklin, Dunham,	Q.
†Marler, William, Montreal,	Q.		

2. *Partial and Occasional.*

Bagg, R.S. C., Montreal,	Q.	McCrae, Duncan, Lingwick,	Ont.
Birks, James, Montreal,	Q.	Peacock, William, Lancaster,	Ont.
Brissette, H., Montreal,	Q.	Shaw, Rev. W. J., Montreal,	Q.
Dickson, A. R., Brantford.	Ont.	Sinclair, P,	Q.
Fuller, William, Montreal,	Q.	Stuart, Colin C., B.A., Montreal,	Q.
McRae, Kenneth, Glengarry,	Ont.	Wallace Rob't, Montreal,	Q.

* Deceased. † B. A., 1857. ‡ Holders of Governor General's Scholarships.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bennet, John.	Knight, Francis.
Cook, Archibald Hay.	Russell, Henry.
Fraser, John.	Tanner, Charles.
Fraser, James.	Walker, James.
Hume, William.	

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Campbell, Alexander.
Cruikshank, James.
Hethrington, Harry.
Hodge, David Wells Rogers.
Hurd, Samuel Augustine.
Jenks, John Nathaniel.
King, Charles Alfred.
Leboureau, Alonzo.
McIntyre, John.
Robinson, Robert.
Waters, Henry.
Waters. William.

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College.	58
" in Medicine "	150
" in Arts, "	67
" " Morrin College	9
" " St. Francis College,	12
	296
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	6
Total number of Students in College,	290
Students in Normal School,	62
Pupils in High School,	207
Pupils in Model Schools,	329
Total Students and Pupils,	888

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Session 1867–8.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.*

Darey, Pierre Jacques, M.A.
Doherty, Thomas James.
Fisk, John Jeffery.
Gibb, James Robertson.
Lynch, William Warren.
Maclaren, John James.
McIntosh, John.
Messier, Joseph Solyme.
Piche, Aristide.
Power, Alexander Walter Augustus.
Richard, Edouard Emery.
Wicksteed, Richard John.
Wight, James Henry.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., C.M.*

Ault, Edwin D. Aultsville,	Ont.	Legault, Daniel, Isle Perault,	Q.
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Major, Quebec,	Q.	Moffatt, Walter, Hickory, Pennsylvania,	U. S.
Burgess, John A., Chatsworth,	Ont.	Mondelet, Wm. H., Montreal,	Q.
Chipman, Clarence J. H., B.A. Montreal,	Q.	Nesbitt, James A., Hemmingford,	Q.
Daly, Guy D. F., St. Paul, Min.	U. S.	Padfield, Chas. Wm., Burford,	Ont.
DeGrosbois, T. B., Chambly.	Q.	Perrier, John, Halifax,	N. S.
Farewell, Wm. G., Oshawa,	Ont.	Proudfoot, John S., Chatsworth,	Ont.
Frazer, Donald, Montreal,	Q.	Quarry, James J., Lucan,	Ont.
Gilmour, Angus, Granby,	Q.	Rinfret, Ferdinand R., Quebec,	Q.
Gordon, Robert, Osnabruck,	Ont.	Roddick, Thomas G., Harbour Grace,	Nfld.
Hagarty, Dan. M. J., Bornholm,	Ont.	Smallwood, John R., Montreal,	Q.
Hamilton, Chas. S., Roslin,	Ont.	Smith, Daniel D., Cornwall,	Ont.
Harding, F. W., Windsor,	N. S.	Stanton, George, Simcoe,	Ont.
Hollwell, John, Quebec,	Q.	Stimpson, Alfred O., St. Pie,	Q.
King, Reginald A.D., St. Silvester,	Q.	Wilcox, Marshall B., Whitby,	Ont.
Law, D. W. C., Newton Robinson,	Ont.	Wye, John A., Brantford,	Ont.

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.*

Alloway, Thomas J., Montreal,	Q.	Keefer, Wm. M., Galt,	Ont.
Ardagh, Johnson, Orillia,	Ont.	Kittson, Jno. G., Minnesota,	U. S.
Archer, Thos., Montreal,	Q.	Lucas, Thos. D., Wellington,	Ont.
Baynes, George A., Montreal,	Q.	MacCrimmon, D. A., Lagan,	Ont.
Bradley, Wm., Fenagh Vale,	Ont.	Macfie, James, Clarenceville,	Q.
Buckle, John M. C., Ottawa,	Ont.	MacLaren, Peter, New Perth,	P. E. I.
Bull, George J., Montreal,	Q.	Mackay, John, South Finch,	Ont.
Campbell, John, Farquhar,	Ont.	McTaggart, Alex., East Williams,	Ont.
Cherry, Wm., Lennoxville,	Q.	Mondelet, Wm. H., Montreal,	Q.
Clement, Victor A., St. Guillaume,	Q.	Morrison, D. A., Montreal,	Q.
Cooke, Sidney P., Ottawa,	Ont.	Proudfoot, Alex., South Hampton,	Ont.
Dansereau, Chas., Vercheres,	Q.	Reid, John, London,	Ont.
Farewell, Wm. G., Oshawa,	Ont.	Rinfret, Ferdinand, Quebec,	Q.
Finnie, John T., Montreal,	Q.	Rodgers, Thos. A., Montreal,	Q.
Fraleigh, Wm. S., Picton,	Ont.	Scholfield, David T., Ponthill,	Ont.
Fraser, Donald M., London,	Ont.	Smith, Norman A., Freligsburg,	Q.
Gordon, Robert, Osnabruck,	Ont.	Stewart, James, Ottawa,	Ont.
Hamilton, Chas. S., Roslin,	Ont.	Tabb, Silas E., Montreal,	Q.
Hammond, James H., Montreal,	Q.	Whyte, Joseph A., Charleston,	S. C.
Harkness, Andrew, Matilda,	Ont.		

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.—McGILL COLLEGE.

*In Honours.**

First Rank.—CHARLES H. BROOKS, Lennoxville.
" GEORGE T. KENNEDY, Montreal.
" ROBERT LAING, Buckingham.
" WILLIAM DE M. MARLER, Montreal.

Ordinary.

Class I.

WILLIAM J. DART, Montreal.

Class II.—NONE.

Class III.

FRANCIS X. MOORE, Vincennes, Ind.
JOHN HINDLEY, Erramosa, Ont.
GEORGE SLACK, Bedford, Q.
ELBERT FOWLER, Richmond, Va.

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—McGILL COLLEGE.

Class I.

ALEX. D. BLACKADER, SYDNEY A. FISHER.

Class II.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, DUNCAN H. McLENNAN, MONTEFIORE JOSEPH,
JAMES A. JOHNSTON, DANIEL W. MORRISON.

Class III.

GEORGE W. MAJOR.

BACHELORS OF ARTS TAKING THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN COURSE.*

JOHN A. BOTHWELL.
JAMES McGREGOR.
JOHN R. McLAREN.
JAMES D. MORRISON.
SAMPSON PAUL ROBINS.

---

* The names in these lists are arranged alphabetically.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, [ad eundem] 1843 | *Falloon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.]...1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L. [D.C.L. in course] 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B. C. L., [D,C.L. in course].....1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A. [D.C.L. hon] 1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm.[D.C.L.hon.]1843
Chamberlain, B., M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L.].....1867
Chauveau, Hon, Pierre J. O. [LL.D. hon.].....1857
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. [LL.D. hon.].....1856
Dawson, John William, M.A., [LL.D. hon.].....1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.] 1858
*Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D. hon.].....1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W., Baronet, M.A., [LL.D. hon.]1863
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D. hon.].....1858
Hunt, T. Sterry, M.A.,[LL.D. hon]1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D. [LL.D. hon] 1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T., M.A., [D.C.L. hon.] 1849
[LL.D. hon.].....1857
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt, [LL.D. hon.].....1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, [D.C.L. hon.] 1843
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon.]...1864
Meredith, Edmund A., B.C.L., [LL.D. hon.].....1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A., [LL.D. hon.]1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L. [D.C.L. in course].....1862
Smallwood, Charles, M.D.[LL.D, hon.].....1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]...1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J.R., [D.C.L. hon.].....1844
Wickes, Rev. H., M.A., [LL.D, hon.].....1868

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John.....1866
Anderson, Alexander.....1866
Anderson, John C.....1865
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal,(Hon.)1847
Atkinson, Robert.....1862
Ault, Alexander.....1860
Ault, Charles,.....1855
Ault, James F.....1855
Ault, Edwin D.....1868
Austin, Fred John.....1862
Aylen, John.....1857
Aylen, James.....1863
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Maj.1868
Baker, Albert 1848
*Barnston, James.....[ad eun.]1856
Battersby, Charles.....1861
Beattie, David.....1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....1865
Bell, John, M.A.....1866
Bellew, Alfred,..... 1862
Bergin, Darby.....1847
Bessey, William E.....1863
Bender, Prosper.....1865
Bibaud, Jean G.....1843
Blacklock, John J.....1851
Blanchet, J. B.....1863
Blair, Robt. C.....1865
Bligh, John W.....1865
Bogart, Irvine.....1859
Boulter, George Henry.....1852
Boyer, Louis.....1842
*Boylan, Andrew A.....1857
*Bowman, William Edward.....1860
Bower, Silas J.....1865
Braithwait, Francis H.....1863
Brandon. John.....1867
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
Brigham, Josiah S.....1848
Bristol, Amos S.....1850
Brodeur, Alphonse.....1863
Brooks, Samuel T.....1851
Browse, Jacob E.....1861
Brouse, William H.....1847
Brown, Peter E.....1863
Bruneau, Adolphe.....1853
*Bruneau Oliver T.....[Hon,]1843
Bruneau, Onesime.....1851
Bryson, William G.....1867
Bucke, Richard Maurice.....1862
Bucke, Edward H.....1852
Bullen Charles F.....1864
Burgess, John. A.....1868
Burch, Benjamin T.....1865
Burland, John H.....1863
Burrows, Philip.....1866
Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....1860
Burns, Alfred J.....1854

Burritt, Horatio C.....1863
Butler, George C.....1865
*Buxton John N.....1849
Campbell, Donald Peter.....1862
Campbell, Francis Wayland.....1860
Campbell,Geo. W., M.A.,[ad. eun]1843
Campbell, Samuel.....1866
Carey, Augur D.L.....[ad eun]..1864
Cassidy, David M.....1867
Cassidy, John F.....1865
Carroll, Robert W.W.....1859
Carson, Augustus.....1843
Carter, Samuel A.....1859
Casgrain, Charles E.....1851
Chignon, Vinceslaus G. B.....1861
Challinor, Francis.....1849
Chesley, George Ashbold.....1862
Chevalier, Gustave.....1860
Christie, John B.....1865
Christie, Thomas.....1848
Church, Charles Howard.....1862
Church, Coller M.....1855
Church, Levi R.....1857
Church, Mills Kemble.....1864
Church, Peter H.....1846
Clemesha, John Wordsworth.....1867
Codd, Alfred.....1865
Cooke, Charles H.....1866
Cooke, Herman L.....1867
Corbett, Augustus M.....1854
Corbett, William H.....1854
Carson, John.....1866
Craik, Robert.....1854
*Crawford, James.....[ad eun]..1854
Crichton, Stuart.....1865
Culver, Joseph, R.....1848
Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow.....1858
Daly, Guy D. F.....1868
Dansereau, Charles.....1842
Dansereau, Pierre.....1855
*Dease, Peter Warren,.....1847
Debonald, William S.....1862
De Boucherville, Charles B.....1843
DeGrosbois, T. B.....1868
Demorest, Durham G. G.....1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....1863
De Sells, Charles D.....1841
Dupuis, Jos. G. P.....1856
Dice, George.....1864
*Dick, James R.....1842
Dickinson, James J.....1846
Dickson, William W.....1863
Digby, James Winnit.....1866
Dodd, John.....1843
Donnelly, Charles H.....1860
*Dorion, Severe.....1843
*Dorland, Enoch P.....1850
Dougan, William.....1867
*Douglass, James Quebec [Hon.]..1847
Drake, Joseph M.....1861
Dubuc, Charlemagne.....1864
*Ducket, Stephen.....1853
Duckett, William A.....1859
Dufort, Thadee A.....1865
Duhamel, Louis.....1860
Duncan, George.....1866
Dougan, William.....1867
Duncan, James S.....1858
*Dunn, William Oscar.....1843
Easton, John.....1852
Edwards, Eliphalet G.....1855
Elkinton, Arthur G., Asst. Surg. Scotts Fusileer Guards.....1862
Emery, Gordon J.....1857
Emery, Allard.....1866
English, T. F.....1858
Erskine, John.....1860
Ethier, Cœlixte.....1867
Evans, Griffith.....1864
Falkner, Alexander.....1866
Farewell, W. G.....1868
Fenwick, George Edgeworth.....1847
Fergusson, Alex. A.....1864
Fergusson, Alex. K.....1866
Finlayson, John.....1834
*Fisher, John.....1848
Fitzgerald, James.....1865
Fortin, Pierre.....1845
Foster, Stephen Sewell.....1846
Fraser, William.....1836
Fraser, William H.....1867
Fuller, W.....1866
Fulton, James H.....1863
Fraser, Donald.....1868
Garvey, Joseph.....1852
Gardner, William.....1867
Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1861
Gauvreau, Elzear.....1855
*Gauvreau, Louis H.....1836
Gendron, Thomas.....1866
Gibb, George D.....1846
Gibson, John B.....1855
Gibson, Edward B.....1864
Gillies, John.....1867
Gilmour, Angus.....1868
Giroux, Phillipe.....1859
Girdwood, Gilbert P.....1865
Glenn, C. W. E.....1858
Godfrey, Robert.....1844
Godfrey, Abraham C.....1865
Goforth, Franklin.....1863
Gordon, Robert.....1868
Gordon, William Wallace.....1863
Graham, Charles E.....1866
Graham, Henry.....1863
Grant, Donald J.....1863
Grant, James A.....1854
Grant, William.....1867
Grenier, L. P. A.....1863

Gun, James.....1861
Gustin, William Claude.....1863
Hagarty, Dan. M. J.....1868
*Hall, Archibald.....[ad eun.]..1843
Hall, James B.....1866
Hall, J. W.....1848
Halliday, James T.....1866
Hamilton, Andrew W.....1859
Hamilton, Chas. S.....1868
Hamilton, Rufus Frederick.....1861
Hamel, Joseph Alex.....1856
Harding, F. W.....1868
Harkin, Henry.....1867
Harkin, Wm.....1858
Harkness, John.....1862
Harrison, David Howard.....1864
Hart, Frederick W.....1835
Hays, James.....1866
Henderson, Peter.....1843
*Henry, Walter, Belleville, (Hon)1853
Henry, Walter J.....1856
Hervey, Jones J, G.....1866
Hickey, Charles E.....1866
Hingston, William H.....1851
Holden, Rufus.....1844
Hollwell, John.....1868
*Holmes, Andrew F...(ad eun).....1843
Howard, James.....1867
Howard, R. Palmer.....1848
Howden, Robert.....1857
Howland, Francis D.....1867
Hulbert, Edward Augustus.....1860
Hulbert, George W.....1859
†Hurd, Edward P.....1865
Irvine, James C.....1866
Ives, Eli.....1863
*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1846
Johnston, J. C., Asst, Surg, R. A. 1867
*Jones, Thomas W.....[ad eun]...1854
Jones, Jonathan C.....1865
Jones, W. Justus.....1856
*Keeler, Thomas.....1859
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne.....1867
*Kelly, Wm., Surg'n, Royl Artil...1846
Kemp, William.....1864
Kennedy, Richard A.....1864
*Kerr, James.....1858
Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg. 1862
King, Wm. M. H.....1859
King, Reginald, A.D.....1868
King, Richard.....1867
*Kirkpatrick, A.....1856
Knowles, James A.....1866
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....1856
Laberge, Ed.....1856
Lang, Thos. D.....1866
Langrell, Richard T.....1865
Larocque, A. B.....1847
Law, D. W. C.....1868
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg. Grenadier Guards.....1862
Leavitt, Julius.....1866
Leclair, George.....1851
Leclair, Napoleon.....1861
Lee, James C.....1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....1848
Legault, Daniel.....1868
Lemoine, Charles.....1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....1848
Leprohon, John L.....1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....1861
Lister, James.....1862
Logan, David D.....1842
Logie, William.....1833
*Long, Alexander.....1844
Longley, Edmund.....1866
Longpre, Pierre F.....1848
Loupret, Andre.....1850
Loverin, Nelson.....1855
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff Asst. Surgeon 1862
Lyon, Arthur.....1861
MacDonald, Angus.....1863
*MacDonald, Colin.....1853
MacDonald, Roderick.....1834
MacIntosh, Robert.....1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....1862
Mackie, John R.....1865
Maclem, Samuel S 1859
Madill, John.....1867
Malcolm, John Rolph 1861
*Malhiot, Alfred.....1846
Malloch, Edward C 1863
Malloch, William B.....1867
Markell, Richard 1867
*Marr, Israel P.....1849
Marr, Walker H 1859
Marston, John J 1863
Mason, James Lindsey, M.A.....1863
Mayrand, William 1847
McArthur, Robert R.....1867
McCallum, Duncan C.....1850
McCarthy, Wiliiam.....1867
*McCord, John D 1864
*McCulloch, Michael.....[Hon]....1843
McCurdy, John.....1866
*McDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon, in the Army 1847
McDiarmid, Donald.....1867
McDonnell, Angus.....1852
McDonneil, Eneas 1849
McDougall, Peter A.....1847
McDougall, Peter A 1864
McGarry, Jas 1858
McGeachy, William.....1867
McGill, William.....1848
McGillivary, Donald 1861
McGowan, Henry W.....1867
McGrath, Thomas.....1849

McGregor, Duncan 1861
McInnes, Walter J.....1865
McIntosh. James 1859
McIntyre, Peter A.....1867
McKay, Walter.....1854
McKelcan, George Loyd.....1860
McLaren, Peter.....1861
McLean Alexander.....1860
McLean, Archibald 1867
McMicking, George.....1851
McMillan, John.....1857
McMillan, Louis J. A.....1860
McMurray, Samuel.....1841
*McNaughton, E. P.....1834
McVean, John M.....1865
Meigs, Malcolm R.....1865
*Meredith, Thomas L. B.....1842
Mignault, Henri Adolphe.....1860
Moffatt, Jonn Edward, Staff Surg. Guards 1862
Moffatt, Walter.....1868
Mondelet, Wm. H.....1868
Mongenais, Napoleon.....1865
Mount, John W.....1851
Moore, Joseph.....1852
Moore, Richard.....1853
*Morrin, Josh., Quebec...[Hon.]...1850
Nelles, John A.....1850
*Nelson, Wolfred, Montreal, [Hon.].....1848
Nicholls, Charles Richard, Surg. Major Grenadier Guards.....1862
Nesbit, James A.....1868
O'Brien, Thos. B, P.....1862
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....1851
O'Conner, Daniel A 1867
O'Dea, James Joseph.....1859
Odell, William Surgeon 19th Regiment of the Line.....1849
O'Leary, James.....1866
O'Leary, Patrick 1859
Owler, James W 1867
Padfield, Chas. Wm.....1868
Painchaud, Edward S. L.....1848
Palmer. Lorin L.....1867
Paquin, Jean M.....1843
Paradis, Henry.....1846
Paradis, Pierre E.....1867
Parker, Rufus S.....1866
Parker, Charles S.....1866
*Paterson, James.....1855
Paterson, James.....1864
*Pattee, George.....1858
Pallen, Montrose A 1864
Patton, Edward K.....1867
Pegg, Charles H.....1867
Perrault Victor.....1862
Perrier, John 1868
Phelan, Cornelius J. R.....1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
Philip, David L.....1861
Picault, A. C. E 1857
Pickup, John Wallworth.....1860
*Pinet, Alexis.....1847
Pinet, Alex, R.....1864
Poussette Arthur Courthope.....1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....1860
Powell, Newton, W.....1852
Powers, George W.....1861
Powers, Lafontaine B.....1867
Pringle, George 1855
Proudfoot, John S.....1868
Proulx, Philias.....1844
Provost, E. Gilbert.....1859
Quarry, James J.....1868
Quesnel, Jules M.....1849
Rae, John Hamilton, [Hon.].....1853
Rainville, Pierre.....1863
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Canadian Rifles.....1859
Rinfret, Ferdinand R.....1868
Raymond, Oliver.....1850
Read, Herbert H.....1861
Rednor, Horace P.....1864
Reddy, John .....[ad eun].....1856
Reid, Alex, Peter.....1858
Reid, Kenneth.....1864
Reynolds, Robert T 1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
Richard, Marcel.....1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....1852
Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
*Rintoul David M.....1854
Richardson, John R.....1865
Roberts, Edward T.....1859
Roberts, John E., B.A.....1867
Robertson, James.....1865
Robertson, David.....1864
Robertson, David T.....1857
Robertson, Patrick.....1867
Robillard, Adolphe.....1860
Robitaille, Louis.....1860
Robitaille, L. T 1858
†Roddick, Thomas G.....1868
†Ross, George M.A. 1866
Ross, Thomas 1863
Rugg, Henry C.....1865
Rumsey, William 1859
Ruttan, Allan 1852
*Sabourin, Moise 1849
*Sampson, Jas,, Kingston, [Hon].1847
Sanderson, George W.....1850
Savage, Thomas Y.....1854
Savage, Alexander C.....1866
Sawyer, James E.....1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.....1847
Scott, Stephen A.....1854
Scott, William E.....1844
*Scriven, George Augustus 1846

Seguin, Andre.....1848
Senkler, A.E.....1863
*Sewell, Stephen C .....[ad eun].1843
Shaver, Peter, Rolph.....1854
Shaver, R. N.....1857
Shoebottom, Henry,.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
Simpson, Thomas.....1854
Smallwood, John R.....1868
Smith, Daniel D.....1868
*Smith, Edward W.....1859
Smythe, T. W.....1848
Sparham, Eric B.....1852
Sparham, Terence.....1841
*Squire, William Wood, M. A.....1864
Stanton, George.....1868
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.....1845
Stevens, Alex. D.....1857
Stevenson, James McGregor.....1856
Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stewart, John Alexander.....1862
Stephenson, James 1859
Stimpson, Alfred O. 1868
Shirk, George.....1865
Stowbridge, James Gordon.....1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....1861
Sutherland, William.....1836
Switzer, John E. K.....1865
Tait, Henry Thomas 1860
Taylor, William H 1844
Tew, Herbert S 1864
Temple, James A.....1865
Thayer, Linus O 1859
Theriault, F. D.....1863
Therien, Honore.....1863
*Thomson, James.....1842
Thompson, Robert.....1852
Trenholme, Edward Henry.....1862
Trudel, Eugene.....1844
Turgeon, Louis G 1860
Tuzo, Henry A.....1853
Usher, Henry.....1861
Vannorman, Jonathan A.....1850
Vercoe, Henry L.....1865
Vicat, John R.....1867
Wagner, William H.....1844
Wakeham, William.....1866
Walker, Robert.....1851
Walsh, Edmund C.....1866
Wanless, John R.....1867
Warren, Henry.....1860
Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....1851
Weir, Richard.....1852
Wherry, John.....1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G.....1848
Whitford, R.....1857
Whitwell, William P. O.....1860
*Widner, Christopher, (Hon.).....1847
Willcox, Marshall B.....1868
Wilson, Benjamin S 1866
Wilson, Robert M.....1850
Wilson, William.....1857
*Wilseam, John Wilbrod.....1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B.A.....1867
Woods, David, Staff Surgeon..... 1860
Wood, George C.....1849
Wood, George.....1863
Wood, Hannibal W.....1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt, Asst-Surg. Royal Artillery.....1864
Workman, Benjamin 1853
Workman, Joseph.....1835
Wright, Stephen.....1859
Wright, William.....1848
Wye, John A 1868

* Deceased. † Holmes Medallist.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles (ad eun.) 1855
Baynes, Donald, B. A.....1867
Bothwell, John A., B.A.....1868
Bowman, William M.....[Hon.] 1859
Boyd, John, B.A.....1864
Brown, Dunbar, B.A., B.C.L.....1861
Butler, Rev. John.....[Hon.] 1852
Chamberlin, Brown, B.C.L., [ad eun.].....1857
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A., (ad eun.).....1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B.C.L.....1867
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A.....1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B.C.L 1867
Davidson, Leonidas H., B.A.....1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.....1864
Dougall, John R., B.A.....1867
Duff, Archibald, B.A 1867
Gibb, George D., M.D.....[Hon.] 1856
Gibson, Thomas A.....[Hon.] 1856
Gilman, Francis, E., B.A.....1865
Gould, Edwin, B.A.....1860
Graham, John H.....[Hon.] 1859
Green, Joseph, B.A.....1864
Hall, William, B.A.....1867
Howe, Henry Aspinwall, [Hon.] 1855
Kemp, Rev. Alexander F., [Hon.] 1863
Kennedy, Rev. John, B.A.....1860
Kirby, James, B.A., B.C.L.....1862
Leach, Robert A., B.A., B.C.L.....1860
McCord, David, R., B.A., B.C.L....1867
McGregor, James, B.A.....1868
McLaren, John R., B.A.....1868
Markgraf, Charles F.A., [Hon.] 1865
Mason, James L., B.A.,.....1863
Mattice, Corydon J., B.A.,.....1862
Morris, Alex., B.A., B.C.L.....1852
Morrison, James D., B. A.....1868

Perkins, John A.. B.A.....1862
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1862
Ramsay, Robert A., B.A., B.C.L....1867
Robins, Sampson Paul, B.A.....1868
Rodger, David.....[Hon.] 1857
Ross, George, B.A.....1866
Thorburn, John.....[Hon.] 1861
Trenholme, Norman W., B.A. B.C.L.....1867
Wicksteed, Richard G., B.A., B.C.L.1866
Wilkie, David,.....[Hon] 1866

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C.....1850
Abbott, John J. C.....1854
Adams, Abel.....1867
Allan, Irvine.....1862
Armstrong, Louis.....1861
Ascher, Isidore G.....1863
Aylen, John, M.D.....1861
Aylen, Peter, B.A.....1854
Badgely, Frank H.....1852
Barnston, John G.....1856
Baynes, Edward Alfred.....1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.....1865
‡Bothwell, John A.....1866
Bouthillier, Charles F.....1867
Boyd, John, B.A.....1864
Branchard, Athanase.....1862
Browne, Dunbar, B.A.....1858
Bullock, William E., B.A.....1863
Butler, Thos. P.....1865
Carden, Henry.....1860
Caron, Adolph P.....1865
Carter, Christopher B.....1866
Carter, Edward.....[Hon.] 1864
Chamberlin, Brown.....1850
Chamberlin, John, Junr.....1867
Charland, Alfred.....1863
Chauveau, Alexandre.....1867
Cocquet, Ambroise.....1865
Cowan, Robert C.....1862
Curran, Joseph C.....1862
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A.....1865
Daly, J. G.....1858
Dansereau, Arthur.....1865
Darcy, Pierre J., M.A.....1868
Davidson, Charles P., B.A.....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, B.A....1864
Day, Edmund T.....1863
Desaulniers, Alexis L.....1861
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.....1864
Desrochers, Jean L. B.....1861
Doak, George O.....1863
Doherty, Thos. J.....1868
Dorion, Adelard A. P.....1862
Doutre, Pierre.....1858
Doutre, Gonsalve.....1861
Driscoll, Netterville H.....1861
Drummond, William D.....1867
Duchesnay, Henri J. T.....1866
Dunlop, John.....1860
Duprat, Pierre N.....1866
Durand, Napthali.....1864
Farmer, William O.....1866
Fisk, John J.....1868
Gairdiner, William F.....1856
Galarneau, Joseph Antoine.....1864
Gauthier, Zephirin.....1859
Geoffrion, Christophe A.....1866
Gibb, James R.....1868
Gilman, Francis E., M.A.....1865
Girouard, Desirê.....1860
‡Gordon, Asa.....1867
Grenier, Amedé L. W.....1863
Hall, William A.....1863
Hemming, Edward J.....1855
Holton, Edward.....1865
Houghton, John G. K.....1863
Howliston, Alexander.....1865
Jodoin, Isai.....1858
Johnston, Edwin R.....1866
Jones, Richard A. A.....1864
Joseph, Joseph O.....1864
Kelly, John P.....1862
Kemp, Edson, B.A.....1860
Kenny, William R.....1865
Kirby, James, M.A.....1862
Kitson, George R. W.....1867
Laflamme, R. G.....(Hon.) 1856
Lafrenaye, P. R.....(Hon.) 1856
Lambe, William B.....1850
Lanctot, Mederic.....1860
Larose, Telesphore.....1860
Laurier, Wilfred.....1864
Lay, Warren Amos.....1867
Lawlor, Richard S.....1865
Leach, David S.....1861
Leach, Robert A., M.A.....1860
Lefebvre, Frederick.....1863
Loranger, Louis George.....1863
‡Lynch, William W.....1868
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.....1865
Mackenzie, Frederick.....1861
McCord, David Ross.....1867
*McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
McIntosh, John.....1868
McLaren, John J.....1868
McLaren, John Robert, B.A.....1860
McLaurin, John Rice.....1867
Messier, Joseph S.....1868
Mitchell, Albert Edward.....1867
Molson, Alexander.....1851
Morris, Alexander, B.A.....1850
Morris, John L.....1860
Piche, Aristide.....1868
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1861

Nagle, Sarsfield B.....1862
Ouimet, Adolphe P.....1861
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise.....1859
Perkins, John A., B.A.....1860
Power, Alexander W.A.....1868
Ramsay, Robert A., M.A.....1866
Richard, Damase F. S.....1859
Richard, Emery Edward.....1867
Richard, Edward E.....1868
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins.....1865
Robidoux, Emery.....1866
Rochon, Charles A.....1861
Rose, William.....1866
Sabourin, Ernest.....1863
Sexton, James Ponsonby.....1860
Short, Robert.....1867
Sicott, Victor B.....1862
Snowdon, H. L.....1856
Stephens, George W.....1863
Stephens, Romeo H.....1850
Stephens, Chas. O.....1864
Tait, Melbourne.....1862
Taschereau, Arthur.....1864
Terril, Joseph Lee.....1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M.A., (Hon.)..1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D.....1865
‡ Trenholme, Norman W., B. A....1865
Vandal, Phillippe.....1865
Vilbon, Chas. A.....1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.....1863
Welch, Alfred.....1864
Wicksteed, Edward J.,.....1864
Wight, James H.,.....1868
Wright, William Mackay.....1863
Wurtelle, Charles J. C.....1863

‡ Elizabeth Torrance, Medallist.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Jacob DeWitt, [C e l]..1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [W p l]..1867
Aylen, Peter.....1850
Bancroft, Rev. Chas., Junior.....1866
Barnston, Alexander, [C].....1857
Baynes, Donald.....1864
Beckett, William Henry.....1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne.....
[L n l].....1866
Bockus, Charles E.....1852
Bothwell, John A., [L n l].....1864
Boyd, John, [n].....1861
Brewster, William [C e l].....1865
Brooks, Charles H.. [L n l].....1868
Brown, Arthur Adderley, [S e l]...1866
Browne, Dunbar.....1856
Browne, Thomas.....1853
Bullock, William E., [C c l].....1860
Carmichael, James.....1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [p l]....1866
Chipman, Clarence.....1866
Clowe, John D.....1863
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A., London
(ad eun).....1856
Cushing, Lemuel, [e l].....1863
Dart, William J.....1868
Davidson, Charles Peers.....1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas. (ad eun).....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber.....1863
DeWitt, Caleb S.....1861
Dougall, Duncan.....1860
Dougall, John Redpath.....1866
Drummond, Charles G. B., [n l]...1862
Duff, Archibald, [M m l].....1864
Duncan, Alexander.....1867
Fairbairn, Thomas, [p].....1863
Ferguson, John S.....1861
Ferrier, Robert W.....1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph.....1863
Fortin, Rev. Octave, (ad eun).....1867
Fowler, William, [n l].....1865
Fowler, Elbert.....1865
Gibb, Charles.....1865
Gilman, Francis Edward.....1862
Gore, Frederick.....1861
Gould, Edwin.....1856
Grandy, John.....1866
Green, Joseph, [C e l].....1861
Green, Lonsdale.....1864
Hall, William.....1861
Hart, Lewis A.....1866
Hicks, Francis W.....1864
Hindley, John.....1868
Kemp, Edson.....1859
Kennedy, George T., [n l].....1868
*Kershaw, Philip G.....1857
Kirby, James. [C].....1859
Krans, Edward H., [S e l].....1865
Laing, Robert, [W p l].....1868
Leach, Robert A.....1857
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.....1863
Marler, William De M., [M m l]1868
Mason, James L.....1859
Mattice, Corydon J.....1859
McCord, David Ross.....1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay.....1866
McGregor, James, [e l].....1864
McKenzie, John, (Morrin).....1867
McLaren, John R.....1856
McLaren, Harry, [C].....1858
McLean, Neil W., (Morrin) [].....1866
McLeod, Hugh.....1866
McOuat, Walter, [n l].....1865
Merritt, David Prescott.....1863
Moore, Francis X.....1868
Morris, William.....1859
Morris, Alexander.....1849
Morrison, John.....1866

Morrison, James D., [L n 1].....1865
Muir, John N.....1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun.).....1865
*Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin) [p].....1866
Pease, George H. [W c 1].....1864
Perrigo, James [n 1].....1866
Perkins, John A.....1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B.....1850
Phillips, Charles W.....1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.....1858
Ramsay, Robt. Anstruther [W n 1]1862
Redpath, George D.....1857
Robins, Sampson Paul, [W m 1]1863
Ross, George [C e 1].....1862
Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [p 1].....1866
Sherrill, Alvan F...[C n 1].....1864
Slack, George.....1868
Stethem, George T.....1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n 1]...1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n 1].....1866
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p 1]..1863
Walker, Thomas.....1860
Watts, Wm. John [c 1].....1866
Wicksteed, Richard G. [c 1].....1863
Wilson, John [e 1].....1866
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. ....(Morrin) [p 1].....1866
Wright, William McKay.....1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander, B. A.....1859
Bell, Robert...[n 1].....1861
Crawford, Robert.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861
Edwards, George.....1863
Frost, George H.....1860
Gavillier, Maurice.....1863
Gooding, Oliver.....1858
Gould, James H.....1862
Kirby, Charles H.....1860
McLennan, Christopher.....1859
Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864
Ross, Arthur.....1860
Savage, Joseph.....1860
Walker, Thomas, B. A.....1860

[C] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist.
[M] Ann Molson Medallist.
[S] Shakespeare Medallist.
[L] Logan Medallist.
[p 1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy ; [p] Second Rank.
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics; [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics ; [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science : (n) Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in English Literature : (e) Second Rank.
* Deceased.

HIGH SCHOOL

OF

McGILL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL,

1868–9.

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

(*Appointed under the New Statutes.*)

DAVID TORRANCE, ESQ.,
GEORGE MOFFATT, "
PETER REDPATH, "
} *Governors of the University.*

BROWN CHAMBERLIN, M.A., D.C.L.
WILLIAM BUSBY LAMBE, B.C.L.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.

RECTOR.

PROF. H. ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., *Upper Forms*

MASTERS.

D. RODGER, M.A., - - - -	*Second Form.*
J. KEMP, - - - - -	*First Form.*
GEORGE MURRAY, B.A., -	*Rector's Assistant.*
ARCHIBALD DUFF, M.A., -	*Third Form.*
JAMES D. MORRISON, M.A., -	*Fourth Form.*
J. ANDREW, - - - - -	*Preparatory.*
PROF. P. J. DAREY, M.A., -	*French.*
PROF. C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.,	*German.*
F. BARNJUM, - - -	*Drilling and Gymnastics.*

This School offers the higher kind of instruction and the mental training which together constitute the foundation of what is called a *Liberal Education*. As a Department of the University, it offers a thorough preparation for the College Course.

The Course of Instruction includes the *Latin, Greek, English, French and German* Languages; *Geography* and *History; Arithme-*

tic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with the use of *Logarithms, Mensuration*, and the Elements of *Natural Philosophy; Writing and Book-keeping; Drilling and Gymnastics. A Volunteer Rifle Association* under Military Drill has been formed of the elder Boys and is recognised by the Military Authorities. The *Religious Instruction* is not sectarian, and attendance upon it is required only from Pupils who are Protestants. Details of the above Course are subjoined in a Programme for the year. An examination of it will shew that, whilst the Latin and Greek Languages have that prominence which necessarily belongs to them in Higher Education, provision is made to impart at the same time a thorough English and Commercial Education, and that French, as being one of the colloquial languages of the country, is much cultivated.

The complete course extends over a period of six or seven years; but Pupils are admitted for any portion of that time into any Form for which, upon examination, they are found qualified.

The Session, which is divided into four equal Terms, commences on the 1st of September, and with the exception of a fortnight at Christmas and a few days at Easter, continues to the 1st of July.

The full School hours are from 9 to 12½ o'clock, a. m., and to 4 p. m., every day in the week except Saturday, but the time for the Preparatory and the First Forms is shorter by an hour each day.

The School is divided into seven Forms. The Preparatory Form is a Lower School, in which young boys receive the training necessary to fit them for the commencement of the regular Curriculum.

For admission into this Form, it is required that the Pupil shall have attained the age of seven years, and be able to read moderately well. Regular early training is of so great importance that the entrance of a pupil should not be delayed beyond the age of nine. The best time for entrance is at the commencement of the Session, when owing to the promotions that take place, the classes are remodelled for the year.

The pupils of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Forms next above the Preparatory are not allowed any option in their studies, but must take the whole course of instruction prescribed for them. The Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms are divided into two "Sides." The "Classical Side" is intended for those boys who desire

a more extended and accurate knowledge of the ancient Languages. The "Commercial Side" is adapted for those who are to enter upon mercantile pursuits. When a pupil has reached the Fifth Form his Parent or Guardian may select either of these sides for him; but the choice having been made, the Pupil must pursue all the course of instruction appointed for the side to which he belongs.

Special Reports are sent, whenever it seems necessary, to the Parent or Guardian of any pupil who has been absent, negligent of any study, or incorrect in his conduct. A Quarterly Report is made of the progress, attendance, and conduct of every Pupil, shewing his rank in his Form for each study.

At the end of each term, Class Examinations are held, both Written and Oral, and at the close of the Session, a public Examination takes place, followed by a Distribution of Prizes and Award of Honours, the lists being published. The Highest Honour is the Davidson Gold Medal, which is awarded to the Head Boy of the School for the year, provided that the Examiners are satisfied that his attainments reach a certain standard.

A special Examination is annually held of Candidates for the School Certificate issued by the University. The Conditions regarding this may be seen by reference to the Calendar of the University.

The Pupils are required to prepare themselves every evening in their work for the ensuing day, as exhibited in a Time-table. *As their progress will depend very much upon the diligent performance of this duty, Parents are particularly requested to allow no arrangements to interfere with it.* Parents having sons at the School are earnestly invited to frequent intercourse with the Masters, so as to aid them in securing that regularity and industry so necessary to success in Education. The classes are visited periodically by a committee of the Board.

The School Building is in a healthy and airy situation, and has convenient interior arrangements, with those modern improvements which secure proper warmth and ventilation. A very good Gymnasium has been erected in the play-ground adjoining the School.

The Rector, who resides a short distance from the City, has made arrangements to receive a limited number of Pupils of the High School to board with him. Mr. Rodger and Prof. Darey, Masters of the School, have also accommodation for Boarders.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SESSION 1868-9.

PREPARATORY FORM.—Mr. Andrew.

Hours—10 to 12 A. M.; and 2 to 4 P. M.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling. Formation and Derivation of Words. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Matthew.

Geography.—Outlines of the World.

Arithmetic.—The four Simple Rules, with the Multiplication Table.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Reading and Recitation.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIRST FORM.—Mr. Kemp.

Hours—10 A. M. to 12½ P. M.: and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—The Grammar and Grammatical Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Luke.

Geography.—America in detail, especially British America.

History.—British America.

Arithmetic.—Compound Reduction, with Tables of Weights and Measures. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Readings and Recitation.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SECOND FORM.—Mr. Rodger.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12½ P. M.: and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Irregulars, &c., and chief Rules of Syntax. Eutropius and Phædrus. Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation, Grammar and Parsing. Simple Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. John.

Geography.—America and Europe in detail, especially Canada and the British Isles.

History.—British History.

Arithmetic.—Revision of previous work. Add Practice and Reduction. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

THIRD FORM.—Mr. Duff.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12½ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Appendix and the Syntax, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar and Ovid.

Greek.—Grammar and Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing. Exercises in Analysis of Sentences.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Mark.

Geography.—Revision of previous work, especially of Europe. Add Asia in detail.

History.—British History. History of Rome.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Vulgar Fractions. Add Decimal Fractions. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Reading and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FOURTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Morrison.

Hours—9 A. M., to 12½ P. M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar as before. Add Prosody. Cæsar, Sallust and Virgil. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Grammar. Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Analysis. Etymology. Dictation and Easy Composition.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation, Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—The Acts of the Apostles.

Geography.—Revision. Add Africa in detail and Scripture Geography.

History.—Greece.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Decimal Fractions. Add Proportion. Mental Arithmetic.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Book I.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIFTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12¾ P. M.; and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar. Rules for quantity applied. Cicero, Virgil and Horace. Prose Composition. Classical Antiquities.

Greek.—Grammar and Prose Composition. Xenophon.

English.—Reading, &c., as before. Composition. English Literature.

French.—Grammar. Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

German.—Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Revision. Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.

History.—Outlines of Universal History.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Add Interest, per centages, &c., Mental Arithmetic.

Algebra.—To the end of Simple Equations.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV.

Natural Philosophy.—The Elements of the Subject.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SIXTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A.M. to 12¾ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Occasional Revision of the Grammar. Cicero, Tacitus and Horace. Prose Composition. Versification. Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Greek.—Revision of the Grammar. Xenophon, Homer and Euripides. Prose Composition.

English.—Reading, &c., Composition. History of the Language and its Literature.

French.—As before. Add Composition. French Language used in Class.

German.—As before, with written Exercises.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.

History.—Outlines of Universal History.

Arithmetic.—The higher parts, with revision of previous work. Mental Arithmetic. Add Logarithms.

Algebra.—From Simple Equations, with Revision of previous work.

Geometry, &c.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., Def. of V. and Book VI. Plane Trigonometry.

Natural Philosophy.—The Elements of the Subject.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The pupils of this Class work with their proper forms in all subjects except *Latin and Greek*, in place of which they take lessons in *Book-keeping, Commercial Forms, Elementary Commercial Law*, and additional *Writing, Arithmetic and French.*

Note.—The following is the scale of greatest number of marks allowed to count for the several studies in determining the Honours in each Form at the close of the Session. The marks actually gained by competitors for the Honours will be valued according to this scale.

	1st Form	2nd Form	3d Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form
Latin, - - - -	1500	1500	1500	1200	1000	900
Greek, - - - -				600	800	900
English, - - -	1200	1200	1000	600	500	500
Elocution, - - -	300	300	200	200		
French, - - -			300	500	500	500
History, - - -	500	500	400	300	250	250
Geography, - -	500	500	400	300	250	250
Arithmetic, - -	1000	1000	900	600	500	500
Algebra, - - -					300	300
Geometry, &c., -				400	500	500
Natural Philosophy					200	200
Bible Lessons, - -			300	300	200	200
Conduct, - - -	500	500	500	500	500	500

TERMS.

Autumn Term - - - -	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term - - - -	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

FEES.*

For the Preparatory	$10 50	per Term.
First Form	$12 50	"
For the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth	$15 00	"

Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for two Brothers, or 20 per cent for three or more Brothers. A Fee of $1 per Session is paid by the Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms for use of Text Books and Books of Reference.

These Fees include all charges. They are expected to be paid in advance to the College Secretary, but if not paid within a fortnight after the expiration of each Term, the Pupil must be withdrawn.

Government Scholars are charged $5 per annum for Stationery, Fuel, Drilling, and Gymnastics.

* Not more than $5 of each Fee will be received in Silver.

The following pupils of the High School have obtained the School Certificate of the University, after Examination:—

Session 1864–5.

*Montgomery Jones, Montreal.	1038 marks
John Ferguson, Bathurst, N. B.	1004 do
Charles Cushing, Chatham, C. E.	946 do
Robert Conroy, Aylmer, C. E.	886 do
Samuel C. Stevenson, Montreal.	886 do
Frederick W. Evans, Montreal.	820 do
Wallace Clarke, Montreal.	798 do
Robert W. Forrester, Montreal.	775 do
Edward B. Greenshields, Montreal.	796 do
Montgomery Lewis, Montreal.	744 do
George Joseph Bull, Montreal.	689 do
Albert Murray, Montreal.	686 do
Daniel McLachlin, Arnprior.	476 do

Session 1865–6.

*Sydney Arthur Fisher, Montreal.	993 marks
Charles E. Porteous, Montreal.	791 do
William W. Walker, Montreal.	699 do
Charles G. Stewart, Montreal.	667 do
Florance David, Montreal,	623 do
Hew Dalrymple Whitney, Montreal.	528 do
George W. Torrance, Montreal.	500 do
Robert M. Esdaile, Montreal.	420 do

Session 1866–7.

Charles N. Ferry, Chicago, U. S.	1075 marks
*James Rodger, Montreal.	1040 do
Geoffrey W. Porteous, Montreal.	856 do
Thomas C. Thomson, Montreal.	697 do
Francis J. Shepherd, Montreal.	687 do
Gerald Lloyd, England.	648 do
Forbes Torrance, Montreal.	518 do
Edward Fraser Torrance, Montreal.	434 do
Gregory Glassford, Montreal.	397 do

Session 1867–8.

John Fraser Torrance.	1024 marks
Henry G. W. Badgley.	737 do
John B. Abbott.	647 do
John Gray Grant.	577 do
Thomas C. Hempsted.	475 do

* Dux of the School and Davidson Medallist.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

OF THE UNIVERSITY.

These Examinations are held annually, and entitle those who pass them to certificates of the University. They are open to all Schools in the Province of Quebec, under the following Regulations :—

Sec. 1. *Subjects of Examination.*

1. These shall be divided into two Classes, (I.) *Preliminary*, consisting of those in which every Candidate must pass, and (II.) *Optional*, consisting of those in which the Candidate may have a choice.

2. The Preliminary subjects shall be :—

English Reading	30 marks.
English Dictation	40 do.
English Grammar (as in Morel)	50 do.
Arithmetic (all the ordinary rules)	90 do.
Geography (acquaintance with the maps of each of the four Continents, and of British North America)	50 do.
British History (as in Collier), and Canadian History	50 do.

The Candidates will also be examined in the Gospels, unless objection be made thereto by their parents or guardians, and creditable answering in the same will be mentioned in the Certificate.

Additional marks, not exceeding 20, may be allowed in the Dictation paper, for quality of handwriting.

No Candidate shall pass unless he shall have obtained, at least, *one third* of the total number of marks in each of the above subjects, except Reading and Dictation, in which *two thirds* will be required.

3. The Optional subjects shall be divided into three sections as follows :—

(1) Languages.

Latin.

Grammar.	150 marks.
Cæsar, B. G., Bks. I. II.	
Horace, Od., Bk. III., or	
Virg., Æn., Bk. I.	

Greek.

Grammar.	150 do.
Hom. Il., Bk. I.	
Xen. Anab. Bk. I.	

Other books equivalent to the above, may, from year to year, be selected by the Examiners; but such changes must be announced at least six months before the examination to which they are intended to apply.

French.

Grammar.	150 marks.
Reading and translation of a French author (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject), ...	
Translation of English into French . . .	

German.

Grammar.	100 marks,
Reading and translation of a German author, (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject.	
Translation of German into English. . . .	

(2.) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Geometry.

Euclid, I. II. III.	150 marks.

Algebra.

Elementary rules, Involution, Evolution, Fractions, Simple Equations	150 do.

Natural Philosophy.

Mechanics and Hydrostatics	100 do.

Elementary Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

(as in Chambers' Educational Course) . .	100 do.
Mechanical and Architectural Drawing . . .	100 do.

(3.) English.

English Composition (Essay or Letter) . . .	75 do.
History of the English Language (as in Craik's Outlines, or the Introduction to Latham's School Grammar); and *History of English Literature* (as in Collier) , . .	100 do.
History (as in Smith's Smaller History of England, and White's Outlines of Universal History . . .	100 do.
Geography, Physical, Political, and Commercial (as in Clyde's School Geography)	100 do.

Instead of passing in one or more subjects of the English Section, Candidates may, if they prefer it, pass in one or more of the following subjects:—

(4.) Natural Science.

Zoology, (as in Paterson's Zoology for Schools) . .	100 marks.
Botany, (as in Grays' First Lessons)	100 do.
Geology, (as in Page's Introductory Text-Book) . .	100 do.
Chemistry, (as in Wilson's School Chemistry) . .	100 do.

Text Books in Sections 2, 3, and 4 may be changed, from year to year, by the Examiners, but notice of such changes must be given at least six months before the examination to which they are intended to apply.

Every Candidate must pass in at least one, and not more than three subjects in each of the three foregoing sections.

4. Every Candidate who passes in *not less than three* of the total number of Optional Subjects, in addition to the preliminary subjects, will be entitled to receive the School Certificate of the University.

5. No Candidate will be considered as having passed in any of the above Optional Subjects, unless he has obtained *at least one fourth* of the total number of marks obtainable in that subject.

6. Any Candidate who passes in more than one subject of any section, and who in at least one of those subjects obtains *more than half* the total number of marks, will be entitled to a Certificate of creditable answering, in that section.

7. The total number of marks gained by every Candidate, including both Preliminary and Optional Subjects, shall be added up, and the Candidates arranged in a printed list, at the close of the Examination, in the order of these totals. No marks in any subject shall be counted unless the Candidate has gained at least the minimum number of marks in that subject.

Sec. 2. Mode of Examination.

1. The Examiners shall be appointed annually by the Corporation, and shall consist partly of Professors of the University or of Affiliated or other Colleges, and partly of Teachers in Schools sending up Candidates for Examination. Every paper shall, if possible, be set and examined by one University and one School Examiner, or by one person combining both characters. All the answers shall be open to the inspection of the whole body of Examiners.

2. The examination in the Optional Subjects shall be wholly by written papers; and the preliminary examination shall be principally by written papers; but *viva voce* examination may in this be allowed (1) in subjects requiring this method, and (2) in other subjects in part, as may from time to time be determined by the Examiners.

3. The Examinations may be held in any place or places, in which there shall be Candidates; such places to be from time to time appointed by the Corporation. Candidates from other places may present themselves at any of the places so selected. The Examinations in each subject shall be simultaneous in the several places of Examination, and shall be held in the presence of at least one Examiner appointed by the Corporation.

4. The regular time for holding the Examinations shall be the third Monday of March, and a report thereof shall be made to the Corporation at its next regular meeting.

5. The Examiners for the School Examinations shall be appointed at the October meeting of Corporation in each year, or, failing such appointment, at a special meeting called for the purpose.

6. The Vice-Chancellor shall be Convener and Chairman of the Examiners, and, with the Examiners, shall sign the certificates.

Sec. 3. Of Candidates, &c.

Every Candidate shall bring a certificate of character, and also a certificate from his parent or guardian that his age on the first day of January preceding the examination does not exceed seventeen years.

A fee of $2 shall be required of each Candidate. This fee must be paid to the Secretary of the University, or some person authorized by him to receive it, before the first day of Examination.

McGILL
NORMAL SCHOOL,
MONTREAL.
1868-9.

(*This School is affiliated to the McGill University, under the control of the Superintendent of Education and the Corporation of the University.*)

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., *Principal, and Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

William Henry Hicks, Esq.,—*Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

Sampson Paul Robins, M. A.,—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Pierre J. Darey, M.A.,—*Associate Professor of French.*

James McGregor, M.A.,—*Instructor in Classics.*

Mr. James Duncan,— " *in Drawing.*

Mr. R. J. Fowler,— " *in Music.*

Mr. John Andrew,— " *in Elocution.*

This Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements, are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The McGill Normal School has now been in operation for eleven years, and more than two hundred of those who have taken its Diplomas are usefully employed in various parts of Canada, while the demand for teachers trained in the School continues to increase, as Commissioners and Trustees become more fully aware of the difference between trained and untrained Teachers. More especially, those who have taken the Model School and Academy Diplomas are much sought after, and the demand for male teachers trained in the School

is much greater than can be supplied. The attention of young men is invited to these facts, as well as to the advantages which the School offers in opening the way to higher literary and professional education.

The authorities of the School feel that its usefulness might be increased, could the great facilities and ample means of training which it affords, be more generally made known to young persons desirous of becoming teachers, and to their parents and guardians. It is most desirable that those who purpose to devote themselves to the important profession of teaching should be as perfectly trained as possible; and that to this end they should avail themselves of the advantages so liberally provided by Government in the Provincial Normal School.

The Twelfth session of the school will commence on the second of September, 1868, and will extend to the first of July, 1869.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows :—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma.

3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission.*

Candidates for admission into the Junior Class will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

All Students must produce certificates of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge they have last been, and also testimony that they have attained the age of sixteen years. They will also be required to sign a pledge that they purpose to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training* ; and as such will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in

the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their minister or clergyman that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B.A. or M.A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects, necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examinations.

3. *Course of Study.*

1. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows:—

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 20th.

(*Entrance examination as stated above.*)

English.—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullions' Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada. Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching—Hygiene in its relations to schools.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra—The elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry—Introductory Lectures.

French—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Students' Companion to the study of French. De Fivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History—Elements of Animal Physiology.

Drawing—Elements and simple outlines.

Music—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.*)

English—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyze simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution continued.

Geography—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History of England and France. Ancient History.

Arithmetic—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange, Book-keeping by single entry.

Algebra—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry—Second and Third Books of Euclid.

Chemistry—Non-metallic Elements.

French—Grammar continued, including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History—Systematic Zoology. Text-Book Patterson's Zoology for Schools.

Drawing—Landscape, &c., in pencil.

Music—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM—April 1st to July 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.*)

English—Advanced Lessons in Grammar and Composition—Elocution continued.

Geography and History—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes, and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.—School studies and management.

Arithmetic.—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and general Recapitulation.

Algebra.—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry.—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry.—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music—Continued as in the previous term.

Religious Instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session without any definite division into terms.*

English—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed Course of Political and Physical Geography.

History—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and to Colonization and Commerce.

Education—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progressions. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th and 6th books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Classics—Elements of the Latin language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French—Students' Companion—Translation from French into English, and from English into French—De Fivas' Reading book continued—Racine.

Natural History—Elements of Geology.

Agricultural Chemistry—Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing—Figures from the Flat and from Models—Elements of Perspective.

Music—Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3. ACADEMY CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class.*)

English Literature—An advanced course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics—As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics—Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, Mechanics and Astronomy—Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin—Sallust, Catiline, Virgil, Æneid Book IV., Latin Prose Composition, Roman History.

Greek—New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis Bk 1; Grammar and History.

Chemistry—Organic Chemistry.

Geology—As in Dana's Text-book.

French—Conversation in French. *French Literature*—Poitevin's French Grammar. Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the general Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examinations will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9, to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.—They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half-past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.—They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

---

* Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Article Fifth.—Proprietors of boarding houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they may become acquainted.

Article Sixth.—The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations.

Article Seventh.—Pupil-teachers shall be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers, or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock, will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eighth.—In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Any additional information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—James McGregor, M. A.

" " Girls' School—Miss Mary Coady.

These schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.; payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.

1868-69.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	Model School.	Arithmetic.	Model School.	Arithmetic.	Model School.	Drawing.
10		Art of Teaching.		Chemistry.		Elocution.
11		Algebra & Geometry.		Algebra & Geometry.		Singing.
1	Geography.	Model School.	Geography.	Model School.	Grammar.	
2	History.		English Literature.		History.	
3	Composition.		Natural History.		Grammar & Writing.	
4	French.	General Exercise.	French.	Religious Instruction.	French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9	Arithmetic.	Model School.	Agricul. Chemistry.	Model School.	Arithmetic.	Elocution.
10	Natural Philosophy.		Natural History.		Algebra & Geometry.	Drawing.
11	Algebra & Geometry.		Latin.		Latin.	Singing.
1	Model School.	Geography.		Education.	Model School.	
2		History & En'h. Liter.		General Exercise.	French.	
3		French.		Composition.		
4		Grammar.		Religious Instruction.		

ACADEMY CLASS.

9	Moral Philosophy.	Model School.	Latin.	Model School.	French.	Elocution.
10	Natural Philosophy.		Natural History.		Latin.	Drawing.
11	Greek.	Latin.	Chemistry.		Mathematics.	Singing.
1	Model School.	Geography.	Model School.	Greek.	Model School.	
2		History & En'h. Liter.		Composition.		
3	French.	Mathematics.		Religious Instruction.		
4						

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1867-68.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1868.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

PAGE

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, ... 1
CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS, ... 5

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

CLASSICS, ... 9
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ... 22
ENGLISH—LOGIC—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ... 27
NATURAL SCIENCES :—(Chemistry — Botany—Zoology — Mineralogy and Lithology), ... 31
MODERN LANGUAGES (French and German), ... 35
HEBREW, ... 42

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

CLASSICS, ... 44
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY :—
(1) *Ordinary*, ... 68
(2) *Honour*, ... 78
ENGLISH LITERATURE—LOGIC—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY :— 87
(1) *Ordinary*, ... 88
(2) *Honour*, ... 96
MODERN LANGUAGES :—
(1) *French*, ... 103
(2) *German*, ... 107
HEBREW AND CHALDEE, ... 110
NATURAL SCIENCES :—(Chemistry—Zoology—Geology and Mineralogy) :—
(1) *Ordinary*, ... 113
(2) *Honour*, ... 117
EXAMINATION PAPERS IN MEDICINE, ... 120
EXAMINATION PAPERS IN LAW, ... 130

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1867.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the equation of the cone generated by perpendiculars erected to the several tangent planes at the vertex of the cone.

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2\,lyz + 2\,mzx + 2\,nxy = 0.$$

2. Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is $x'\,y'\,z'$ and which stands on the conic in the plane of xy, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

3. Find the surface generated by a right line which always meets three fixed right lines.

4. Any two circular sections of an ellipsoid belonging to opposite systems lie on the same sphere.

5. Find the lengths of the axes of the section made by any plane passing through the centre of an ellipsoid.

6. The sum of the squares of a system of three conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipsoid as constant.

7. A quadric has in general three principal planes.

8. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree should represent a cone

9. Find the equation of the plane through the two intersecting lines.

$$\frac{x - x'}{\cos.\,\alpha} = \frac{y - y'}{\cos.\,\beta} = \frac{z - z'}{\cos.\,\gamma}\,;\quad \frac{x - x'}{\cos.\,\alpha'} = \frac{y - y'}{\cos.\,\beta'} = \frac{z - z'}{\cos.\,\gamma'}.$$

10. Find the equation of the plane drawn through a given line perpendicular to a given plane.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1867.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

CALCULUS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the value of $\int_t e^{-t^2}$ between $t = -\infty$ and $t = \infty$; and of $\int_x \frac{x^{2n}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ and $\int_x \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

2. Integrate $\int_x (a + b \cos. x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ by means of multiple arcs; integrate also $\int_x \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ sin.^{-1}x and $\int_\theta \frac{1}{(\cos. \theta)^5}$

3. Find the length of a hyperbolic arc.

4. Find the areas of a circle and an ellipse, and the volume of an ellipsoid.

5. Find Bernouilli's series for $\int_x u$

6. Integrate $\int_x \frac{x^6}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $\int_x \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{\log. x}}$, $\int (\sin. \theta)^6 (\cos. \theta)^3$;
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^2 (x+4)^2}$$

7. Transfer the double integral $\iint V dx dy$ into one where r and θ are variables, when $x = r \cos. \theta$ and $y = r \sin. \theta$.

8. Find the envelope of a given straight line which slides between two rectangular axes.

9. Trace the curves $r = a (1 + \cos. \theta)$ and $r = \pm a \sin. 3\theta$.

10. Find the involute of the circle.

11. Eliminate a and b from $y^2 = ax + bx^2$.

12. Explain fully what is meant by the Failure of Taylor's Theorem.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1867.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

MECHANICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Two particles connected together by a rigid rod without weight are projected along a smooth horizontal plane ; determine their motion.

2. Determine the curve down which a particle may descend by the action of gravity, so as to describe equal vertical spaces in equal times, the tangent to the curve at the point where the motion commences being vertical.

3. A particle of which the elasticity is e, falls from rest from an altitude a in a uniform medium, the resistance of which is kv^2 ; and impinging upon a perfectly hard horizontal plane, rises and falls alternately ; determine the whole space described before the motion ceases.

4. A particle acted on by gravity descends from any point in the arc of an inverted cycloid, of which the axis is vertical, to the lowest point of the curve ; find the whole time of descent.

5. Find the motions of two particles each of which attracts the other with a force whose accelerating effect at any distance is inversely proportional to the square of that distance.

6. A particle describes a conic section about a centre of force in one of the foci ; find the intensity of the force at any point of the orbit, and the velocity of the particle.

7. Deduce the equations of equilibrium of any system from the principle of virtual velocities.

8. A string is stretched over a smooth cylinder and lies in one plane perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder ; find the pressure on the cylinder.

9. If the mass of each of a system of particles be multiplied into the square of its distance from a given point, the sum of the products is least when the given point is the centre of gravity of the system.

10. A right cone is placed on its base upon a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased ; investigate the condition that a motion of rolling and of sliding may take place simultaneously.

11. A sphere and a cone of given weights are placed in contact on two inclined planes, the intersection of which is a horizontal line ; determine the circumstances of equilibrium.

12. Find the centre of gravity of the portion of a sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ which is cut off by three planes, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$.
$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, which is cut off by three planes, $x = o$, $y = o$, $z = o$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1867.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Determine the motion of a balloon on the supposition that the mass of air displaced by it in any position is homogeneous and that the temperature throughout is constant.

2. If a fluid at rest under the action of given forces be contained in a flexible cylindrical surface of any form, the tension at any point of a section perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder is the same.

3. A solid, floating at rest in a homogeneous fluid, is made to turn through a very small angle in a given vertical plane; it is required to determine whether the fluid pressure will tend to restore it to its original position or not.

4. It is required to find the resultant pressure on any surface, of a fluid at rest under the action of given forces.

5. A cylindrical vessel is closed at the top, and very nearly filled with incompressible fluid, which rotates uniformly about the axis of the cylinder, find the whole pressure on the curved surface and on the top of the cylinder.

6. A mass of fluid is at rest under the action of given forces; determine the conditions of equilibrium and the pressure at any point.

7. Find the metacentre of a right cone floating in a fluid.

8. A body immersed in a fluid is balanced by a weight P to which it is attached by a string passing over a fixed pulley; and when half immersed, is balanced in the same manner by a weight $2P$; compare the densities of the body and fluid.

9. Determine the thickness of a hollow sphere of a given material and external superficies, which just floats in a given fluid.

10. A given triangular lamina, all the sides of which are unequal, floats in a fluid with one angle immersed; determine its positions of equilibrium, the plane of the lamina being vertical.

11. A hollow cube just filled with heavy fluid, is held with one diagonal vertical, find the centre of pressure of one of the lower faces.

12. A ship sailing on a river sinks 2 inches, and after discharging 12,000 lbs. of her cargo rises 1 inch, determine the weight of the ship and cargo, the sp. gr. of sea-water being 1.026.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS, 1867.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK. { HERODOTUS.—BOOK VIII.
THUCYDIDES.—BOOK I.
XENOPHON.—HELLENICA, I.
HOMER.—ODYSSEY, BOOKS I. & II.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—
   (*a*) Herodotus, VIII., Chapp. 46 and 47.
   (*b*) Thucydides, I., Chap. 53.
   (*c*) Xenophon, Hellenica, I., Chap. 7 §§ 8–10, inclusive.
   (*d*) Homer, Odyss., I., vss. 125–143; and II., vss. 270–295.

2. Give an account of the peoples and countries mentioned in ext. (*a*).

3. Write explanatory notes on the following expressions that occur in (*c*):—Ἀπατούρια. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. τῇ βουλῇ. διαψηφίζεσθαι. κατὰ φυλάς. τοῖς ἑνδεκά.

4. Explain the composition of the following Homeric forms, and point out the *stem* in each:—ἑσπετο. ἔσαν. εἶσαν. θέτο. ἔσσεαι. ἔολπα. ἴμεν.

5. Explain the derivation of the following.—πυκινοῖσιν. μνηστῆρσιν. κακίονς. παῦροι. ταλασίφρονος. δαιδάλεον. Give the cognate forms of any in Latin or English.

6. State and illustrate the use of the article in its (1) *destinctive*, (2) *distributive*, and (3) *predicative* senses.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS, 1867.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN. { LIVY.—BOOK XXII.
TACITUS.—ANNALS, BOOK I.
HORACE.—SATIRES, BOOK I.
JUVENAL.—SATIRES, VIII. AND X.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—
   (*a*) Livy, XXII., chap. 16.
   (*b*) Tacitus, Annals I., Chap. 9.
   (*c*) Horace, Satire X., vss., 1–30.
   (*d*) Juvenal, Sat. X., vss., 133–153.

2. Write a short critique on the leading historical allusions, and the imperial policy given in extract (*b*).

3. Mention the geographical positions of the following places :—Insula Planasia, Nauportus, Rhegium, Mari Oceanus, amnibus longinquis.

4. Institute a comparison between Horace and Juvenal in respect of their style and subject-matter as Satirists.

McGLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS, 1867.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

HISTORY OF GREECE.—GROTE, VOLS. III., IV., & V.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of Greek colonisation in Asia Minor, and also of the Western colonies of Greece.

2 Write a sketch of the great Pan-Hellenic festivals.

3. Give an account, with dates, of the origin and principal events of the Persian Wars.

4 State the distinction between a Despotism, Monarchy, O ligarchy, and Democracy, as they are found in the history of Greece, and name the most celebrated Despots.

5. Give a summary of the constitutional changes effected at Athens under the administration of Pericles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS, 1867.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner .....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

There had been peace between the Romans and the Æquians: bu the Æquians and Gracchus Clœlius, their chief, broke the peace, and plundered the lands of the people of Lavici, and of the people of Tusculum. They then pitched their camp on the top of Algidus; and the Romans sent deputies to them to complain of the wrong which they had done. It happened that the tent of Gracchus was pitched under the shade of a great evergreen oak, and he was sitting in his tent when the deputies came to him. His answer was full of mockery: "I, for my part," said he, "am busy with other matters; I cannot hear you; you had better tell your message to the oak yonder." Immediately one o the deputies answered, "Yea, let this sacred oak hear, and let all the gods hear likewise, how treacherously you have broken the peace! They shall hear it now, and shall soon avenge it; for you have scorned alike the laws of the gods and of men." Then they went back to Rome, and the senate resolved upon war; and L. Minucius, the consul, led his legions towards Algidus, to fight with the proud enemy.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—HOMER.—ILIAD.—BOOK VII.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,
βῆ ῥα κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα
Ἴλιον εἰς ἱερήν. τῇ δ' ἀντίος ὦρνυτ' Ἀπόλλων
Περγάμου ἐκ κατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ βούλετο νίκην.
ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τώγε συναντέσθην παὰ φηγῷ
τὴν πρότερος προσέειπεν ἄναξ Διος υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων
Τίπτε σὺ δ' αὖ μεμανῖα, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλοιο,
ἦλθες ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο, μέγας δέ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν;
ἢ ἵνα δὴ Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην
δῷς; ἐπεὶ οὔτι Τρῶας ἀπολλυμένους ἐλεαίρεις.
ἀλλ' εἶ μοί τι πίθοιο, τό κεν πολύ κέρδιον εἴη.
νῦν μὲν παύσωμεν πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτῆτα
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχήσοντ', εἰσόκε τέκμωρ
Ἰλίου εὔρωσιν, ἐπεὶ ὣς φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ
ὑμῖν ἀθανάτῃσι, διαπραθέειν τόδε ἄστυ.
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
Ὢδ' ἔστω, ἑκάεργε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέουσα καὶ αὐτὴ
ἦλθον ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, πῶς μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν ἀνδρῶν

(*b*) Ὣς νείκεσσ' ὁ γέρων, οἱ δ' ἐννέα πάντες ἀνέσταν.
ὦρτο πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδης ὦρτο κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντες, θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκὴν,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὀπάων Ἰδομενῆος,
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς,
ἂν δὲ Θόας Ἀνδραιμονίδης καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς·
πάντες ἄρ' οἵγ' ἐθέλον πολεμίζειν Ἕκτορι δίῳ.
τοῖς δ' αὖτις μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ
Κλήρῳ νῦν πεπάλασθε διαμπερὲς, ὅς κε λάχῃσιν·
οὗτος γὰρ δὴ ὀνήσει ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ὃν θυμὸν ὀνήσεται, αἴ κε φύγῃσιν
δηΐου ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος.

(*c*) Ἥλιος μὲν ἔπειτα νέον προσέβαλλεν ἀρούρας,
ἐξ ἀκαλαρρείταο βαθυρρόου Ὠκεανοῖο
οὐρανὸν εἰσανιών· οἱ δ' ἥντεον ἀλλήλοισιν.
ἔνθα διαγνῶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον·
ἀλλ' ὕδατι νίζοντες ἀπο βρότον αἱματόεντα,
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντες, ἀμαξάων ἐπάειραν.
οὐδ' εἶα κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωπῇ
νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἔβαν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρήν.
ὡς δ' αὔτως ἑτέρωθεν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

2. Construe the following extracts and explain the leading syntactical usages in them:—(*a*) *βάλε δουρὶ ἵππων ἐπιάλμενον ὠκειάων.* (*b*) *ὄφρα πυρός με Τρῶες καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι λελάχωσι θανόντα.* (*c*) *οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐίσης.* (*d*) *ὡς πρὶν ὤφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι.* (*e*) *βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.* (*f*) *ἔδειμαν πύργους ὑψηλούς, εἴλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν.*

3. Give the etymological analysis of the following words, together with the cognate forms of any in Latin or English;—*ἐελδομένοισιν. χαμάδις. ἄλοχοι. ἀκήριοι. μήκιστον. ἀμφαδίην. νήϊδια. ἐπομφάλιον. τελαμῶνι. ζωστῆρα.*

4. Analyse and parse the following forms of verbs:—*ἔγρετο. ἔβαν. ὄρωρεν. ἐγρήγορθε. ἐρυκάκοι. ἔντο. διέτμαγεν. κλίνθη. ἐνιχριμφθείς. μετέασιν. ἐθόρεν. εἴπησι.*

5. (*a*) Write down some of the principal words that take the Digamma in the poems of Homer. How is that character represented in Latin and English? Give instances. On what ground has its use originally in the Homeric poems been inferred? (*b*) Give the force as exactly as you can of the following Particles, and the derivation of any:—*μέν. δέ. ὡς. κέν. ῥά. μήν.* (*c*) Explain the force of the suffixes *-φι*, *-θεν*, and *-δε*.

6. (*a*) Give an account of the Homeric dialect. Turn the following into the Attic dialect of Xenophon. *δόμεναι. θύρῃσιν. φύγῃσιν. νῆας. ἵπποιο. οἷς.* (*b*) Write down the proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (*c*) Scan the first six verses of extract (*b*), and point out any metrical peculiarities.

7. (*a*) Decline the following nouns and adjectives:—*κάλλος. πόλις. πολίτης. λαγώς. ὄρνις. ἐλέφας. πολύς. μέγας.* (*b*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of:—*σοφός. ἡδύς. κοῦφος. πολύς.* (*c*) Write down the Aorist and Future Infinitive, *active*, *passive* and *middle*, of:—*βλάπτω. τιμάω. ἀκούω. ἄρχω*, and accentuate them.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—LYSIAS.—CONTRA ERATOSTHENEM.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Οὑμὸς πατὴρ Κέφαλος ἐπείσθη μὲν ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς ταύτην τὴν γῆν ἀφικέσθαι, ἔτη δὲ τριάκοντα ᾤκησε, καὶ οὐδενὶ πώποτε οὔτε ἡμεῖς οὔτε ἐκεῖνος δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν, ἀλλ' οὕτως ᾠκοῦμεν δημοκρατούμενοι ὥστε μήτε εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτάνειν μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικεῖσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ τριάκοντα πονηροὶ μὲν καὶ συκοφάνται ὄντες εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέστησαν, φάσκοντες δὲ χρῆναι τῶν ἀδίκων καθαρὰν ποιῆσαι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς πολίτας ἐπ' ἀρετὴν καὶ δικαιοσύνην τραπέσθαι, τοιαῦτα λέγοντες οὐ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖν ἐτόλμων, ὡς ἐγὼ περὶ τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ πρῶτον εἰπὼν καὶ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀναμνῆσαι πειράσομαι. Θέογνις γὰρ καὶ Πείσων ἔλεγον ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντα περὶ τῶν μετοίκων, ὡς εἰέν τινες τῇ πολιτείᾳ ἀχθόμενοι· καλλίστην οὖν εἶναι πρόφασιν τιμωρεῖσθαι μὲν δοκεῖν, τῷ δ' ἔργῳ χρηματίζεσθαι. πάντως δὲ τὴν μὲν πόλιν πένεσθαι, τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν δεῖσθα χρημάτων. καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔπειθον· ἀποκτιννύναι μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους περὶ οὐδενὸς ἡγοῦντο, λαμβάνειν δὲ χρήματα περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιοῦντο.

(*b*) ὑμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πραττούσης μὲν τῆς ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ βουλῆς σωτήρια, ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν Θηραμένει, εἰδότες δὲ ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἀνθρωποι τῶν πολεμίων ἕνεκεν τἀπόρρητα ποιοῦνται, ἐκεῖνος δ' ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ πολίταις οὐκ ἠθέλησεν εἰπεῖν ταῦτα ἃ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐμέλλεν ἐρεῖν, ὅμως ἐπετρέψατε αὐτῷ πατρίδα καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτούς. ὁ δὲ ὧν μὲν ὑπέσχετο οὐδὲν ἔπραξεν, οὕτως δὲ ἐνετεθύμητο ὡς χρὴ μικρὰν καὶ ἀσθενῆ γενέσθαι τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε περὶ ὧν οὐδεὶς πώποτε οὔτε τῶν πολεμίων ἐμνήσθη οὔτε τῶν πολιτῶν ἤλπισε, ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς ἔπεισε πρᾶξαι, οὐχ ὑπὸ Λαπεδαιμονίων ἀναγκαζόμενος, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἐκείνοις ἐπαγγελλόμενος, τοῦ τε Πειραιῶς τὰ τείχη περιελεῖν καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν πολιτείαν καταλῦσαι, εὖ εἰδὼς ὅτι, εἰ μὴ πασῶν τῶν ἐλπίδων ἀποστερηθήσεσθε, ταχεῖαν παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν τιμωρίαν κομιεῖσθε. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, οὐ πρότερον εἴασε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν γενέσθαι, ἕως ὁ λεγόμενος ὑπ' ἐκείνων καίρὸς ἐπιμελῶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐτηρήθη, καὶ μετεπέμψατο μὲν τὰς μετὰ Λυσάνδρου ναῦς ἐκ Σάμου, ἐπεδήμησε δὲ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον. Τότε δὲ τούτων ὑπαρχόντων, καὶ παρόντων Λυσάνδρου καὶ Φιλοχάρους καὶ Μιλτιάδου, περὶ τῆς πολιτείας τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίουν, ἵνα μήτε ῥήτωρ αὐτοῖς μηδεὶς ἐναντιοῖτο μηδὲ ἀπειλοῖ, ὑμεῖς τε μὴ τὰ τῇ πόλει συμφέροντα ἕλοισθε, ἀλλὰ τἀκείνοις δοκοῦντα ψηφίσαισθε.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following technical expressions occurring in this oration :—(*a*) *ἀποψηφίζεσθαι.* (*b*) *καταψηφίζεσθαι* (*c*) *δικασταί.* (*d*) *μετοικοῦντας.* (*e*) *τὰς χορηγίας.* (*f*) *εἰσφοράς.* (*g*) *δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν.* (*h*) *χειροτονεῖσθαι.*

3. Explain briefly the following historical allusions :—(*a*) *εἰ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς, οἳ ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες, θανάτῳ ἐζημιώσατε.* (*b*) *Θρασυβούλου Φυλὴν κατειληφότος.* (*c*) *Λυσανδρον ἄρχοντα ᾐτήσατο.* (*d*) *ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τῶν προβούλων ὤν.* (*e*) *οἱ καθεστηκότες ἔφοροι.*

4. Give the grammatical construction of the following extracts :—(*a*) *οὐκ ἄρξασθαί μοι δοκεῖ ἄπορον εἶναι τῆς κατηγορίας, ἀλλὰ παύσασθαι λέγοντι.* (*b*) *ἕως ἂν θανάτου δόξῃ τῷ φύγοντι ἄξια εἰργάσθαι.* (*c*) *συμβουλεύω μὴ τούτων ἀποψηφισαμένους ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καταψηφίσασθαι.*

5. State the exact import of the prepositions in the following extracts :—(*a*) *οἱ ἐπὶ ξένης.* (*b*) *οἱ ἐξ ἄστεος.* (*c*) *ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν βλάβῃ.* (*d*) *ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων.* (*e*) *οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν ἡμῖν παρ' αὐτοῖς εἶναι ὥςτ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐστι πάντα τἀγαθὰ περὶ αὐτῶν λέγειν.*

6. Analyse and parse the following verbs :—*δεδιώς. εἴσεσθαι. ἀκηκόατε. πεπόνθατε. ἀφῃρέθητε. ἐκτῶντο. ψηφιεῖσθε. συνερούντων. ᾔδεσαν. ἕλοισθε. ἐξενεχθῆναι. ἐνετεθύμητο.*

7. Give the composition and etymology of :—*ἀφθονίας. δημοκρατούμενοι. δαρεικούς. ἐφόδια. ἀμφίθυρος. κλεισίον. ἀπληστίαν. ἑλικτῆρας. συνωμοτῶν. παρασπόνδους.*

8. State the difference in meaning between *φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὑρήσομεν* and *φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὑρήσωμεν.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—AESCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) ΗΦ. ἀραρεν ἥδε γ' ὠλένη δυσεκλύτως.
ΚΡ. καὶ τήνδε νῦν πόρπασον ἀσφαλῶς, ἵνα
μάθῃ σοφιστὴς ὢν Διὸς νωθέστερος.
ΗΦ. πλὴν τοῦδ' ἂν οὐδεὶς ἐνδίκως μέμψαιτό μοι.
ΚΡ. ἀδαμαντίνου νῦν σφηνὸς αὐθάδη γνάθον
στέρνων διαμπὰξ πασσάλευ' ἐρρωμένως.
ΗΦ. αἰαῖ, Προμηθεῦ, σῶν ὕπερ στένω πόνων.
ΚΡ. σὺ δ' αὖ κατοκνεῖς τῶν Διὸς τ' ἐχθρῶν ὕπερ
στένειν; ὅπως μὴ σαυτὸν οἰκτιεῖς ποτε.
ΗΦ. ὁρᾷς θέαμα δυσθέατον ὄμμασιν.
ΚΡ. ὁρῶ κυροῦντα τόνδε τῶν ἐπαξίων.
ἀλλ' ἀμφὶ πλευραῖς μασχαλιστῆρας βάλε.
ΗΦ. δρᾶν ταῦτ' ἀνάγκη, μηδὲν ἐγκέλευ' ἄγαν.
ΚΡ. ἢ μὴν κελεύσω κἀπιθωύξω γε πρός.
χώρει κάτω, σκέλη δὲ κίρκωσον βίᾳ.
ΗΦ. καὶ δὴ πέπρακται τοὔργον οὐ μακρᾷ πόνῳ.
ΚΡ. ἐρρωμένως νῦν θεῖνε διατόρους πέδας·
ὡς οὐπιτιμητής γε τῶν ἔργων βαρύς.
ΗΦ. ὁμοια μορφῇ γλῶσσά σου γηρύεται.
ΚΡ. σὺ μαλθακίζου, τὴν δ' ἐμὴν αὐθαδίαν
ὀργῆς τε τραχύτητα μὴ 'πίπλησσέ μοι.

(*b*) ΧΟ. οὐκ ἀκούσαις ἐπεθώϋξας
τοῦτο, Προμηθεῦ.
καὶ νῦν ἐλαφρῷ ποδὶ κραιπνόσυτον
θᾶκον προλιποῦσ',
αἰθέρα θ' ἁγνὸν πόρον οἰωνῶν
ὀκριοέσσῃ χθονὶ τῇδε πελῶ·
τοὺς σοὺς δὲ πόνους
χρῄζω διὰ παντὸς ἀκοῦσαι.
ΩΚ. ἥκω δολιχῆς τέρμα κελεύθου
διαμειψάμενος πρὸς σὲ, Προμηθεῦ,
τὸν πτερυγωκῆ τόνδ' οἰωνὸν
γνώμῃ στομίων ἄτερ εὐθύνων·
ταῖς σαῖς δὲ τύχαις, ἴσθι, συναλγῶ.

τό τε γάρ μν, δοκῶ, ξυγγενὲς οὕτως
ἐσαναγκάζει,
χωρίς τε γένους οἰκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ
μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί.
γνώσει δὲ τάδ' ὡς ἔτυμ', οὐδὲ μάτην
χαριτογλωσσεῖν ἐνί μοι· φέρε γὰρ
σήμαιν' ὅ τι χρή σοι ξυμπράσσειν·
οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἐρεῖς ὡς Ὠκεανοῦ
φίλος ἐστὶ βεβαιότερός σοι.

ΠΡ. ἐπεὶ προθυμεῖσθ', οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι
τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν πᾶν ὅσον προσχρήζετε.
σοὶ πρῶτον, Ἰοῖ, πολύδονον πλάνην φράσω,
ἣν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν.
ὅταν περάσῃς ῥεῖθρον ἠπείρων ὅρον,
πρὸς ἀντολὰς φλογῶπας ἡλιοστιβεῖς * * *
πόντου περῶσα φλοῖσβον, ἐς τ' ἂν ἐξίκῃ
πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης, ἵνα
αἱ Φορκίδες ναίουσι δηναιαὶ κόραι
τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτημέναι,
μονόδοντες, ἃς οὐθ' ἥλιος προσδέρκεται
ἀκτῖσιν οὐθ' ἡ νύκτερος μήνη ποτέ.
πέλας δ' ἀδελφαὶ τῶνδε τρεῖς κατάπτεροι,
δρακοντόμαλλοι Γοργόνες βροτοστυγεῖς,
ἃς θνητὸς οὐδεὶς εἰσιδὼν ἔξει πνοάς·
τοιοῦτο μέν σοι τοῦτο φρούριον λέγω.
ἄλλην δ' ἄκουσον δυσχερῆ θεωρίαν·
ὀξυστόμους γὰρ Ζηνὸς ἀκραγεῖς κύνας
γρῦπας φύλαξαι, τόν τε μουνῶπα στρατὸν
Ἀριμασπὸν ἱπποβάμον', οἳ χρυσόρρυτον
οἰκοῦσιν ἀμφὶ νᾶμα Πλούτωνος πόρου·
τούτοις σὺ μὴ πέλαζε.

2. Give the different interpretations of the following passages, and state, with your reasons, those which are to be regarded as preferable :—(*a*) ἅπαντ' ἐπραχθῆ (alii, ἐπάχθη) πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν. (*b*) ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τῆσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσει τύχης (τέχνης). (*c*) ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφὴ μία, τὸ μέλλον προὐτεθεσπίκει. (*d*) μνήμης ἀπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν (ἐργάνην).

3. Construe the following extracts and explain the syntax :—(*a*) τοιαῦτ' ἐπηύρου τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τρόπου. (*b*) ἔα με τὴν νόσον νοσεῖν. (*c*) στένω σε τᾶς οὐλομένας τύχας. (*d*) ἄκρατος ὀργὴν Ἄργος. (*e*) ἐξελυσάμην βροτοὺς τοῦ μὴ διαρραισθέντας εἰς Ἀιδου μολεῖν. (*f*) πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά.

4. Give the meaning, composition, and derivation of the following words :—*ἁπλάτου. κνώδαλα. ἄϊστον. ἀνήμεροι. ἄκρατος. ψελλόν. ἀνηρότους. ἑτήτυμα. ἀήσυροι. προσείλους. πέδοι. νηλής.* Analyse and parse the following verbs, carefully pointing out the stem of each :—*προσέπτα. προσῇξε. σαφηνιῶ. ἐδωρήσω. θράξαι. ἐξίκη. παρηγόρουν. παρεξίασι. ἐκτακείη. λέλακε. πέφηνε. ἐπηύρου.*

5. Write short explanatory notes on the following :—(*a*) *γίγνωσκε σαυτόν. πρῶς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς. ἔνθεν ἐκραγήσονταί ποτε ποταμοὶ πυρὸς κ.τ.λ.* (*b*) *κληδόνας δυσκρίτους. ἐνοδίους συμβόλους. δεξιοί, εὐωνύμους (οἰωνοί). σπλάγχνων λειότητα καὶ χροιάν. πᾶσαι τέχναι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθεώς.*

6. (*a*) Write down the scale of the Iambic Trimeter, pointing out the isochronous feet. (*b*) Scan the first six verses of ext. (*a*).

7. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Aeschylus. (*b*) Narrate briefly the legend of Prometheus.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—QUINTUS CURTIUS.—BOOK III.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner..... .....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Currum decem milia hastatorum sequebantur: hastas argento exornatas, spicula auro praefixa gestabant. Dextra laevaque regem ducenti ferme nobilissimi proquinquorum comitabantur. Horum agmen claudebatur triginta milibus peditum, quos equi regis quadringenti sequebantur. Intervallo deinde unius stadii matrem Darei Sisygambim currus vehebat, et in alio erat coniunx. Turba feminarum reginas comitantium equis vectabatur. Quindecim deinde, quas armamaxas appellabant sequebantur. In his erant liberi regis et qui educabant eos spadonumque grex, haud sane illis gentibus vilis. Tum regiae pellices trecentae et sexaginta vehebantur, et ipsae regali cultu ornatuque. Post quas pecuniam regis sexcenti muli et trecenti cameli vehebant, praesidio sagittariorum prosequente. Propinquorum amicorumque coniuges huic agmini proximae lixarumque et calonum greges vehebantur.

(*b*) Inter has cogitationes biduo absumpto, illuxit a medico destinatus dies, et ille cum poculo, in quo medicamentum diluerat, intravit. Quo viso Alexander, levato corpore in cubili, epistolam a Parmenione missam sinistra manu tenens accipit poculum et haurit interritus: tum epistolam Philippum legere iubet: nec a vultu legentis movit oculos, ratus, aliquas conscientiae notas in ipso ore posse deprehendere. Ille epistola perlecta, plus indignationis quam pavoris ostendit: proiectisque amiculo et litteris ante lectum, *Rex*, inquit, *semper quidem spiritus meus ex te pependit, sed nunc vere, arbitror, sacro et venerabili ore trahitur. Crimen parricidii, quod mihi obiectum est, tua salus diluet. Servatus a me vitam mihi dederis: oro quaesoque, omisso metu, patere medicamentum concipi venis: laxa paulisper animum, quem intempestiva sollicitudine amici sane fideles, sed moleste seduli turbant.* Non securum modo haec vox, sed etiam laetum regem ac plenum bonae spei fecit. Itaque, *Si dii*, inquit, *Philippe, tibi permississent, quo modo maxime velles animum experiri meum, alio profecto voluisses, sed certiore quam expertus es, ne optasses quidem. Hac epistola accepta tamen, quod dilueras, bibi: et nunc crede, me non minus pro tua fide quam pro mea salute esse sollicitum.* Haec locutus dextram Philippe offert.

(*c*) Lacedaemonii quoque et Athenienses, societatis fide violata Persas secuti: Aristogiton et Dropides et Iphicrates, inter Athenienses, genere famaque longe clarissimi: Lacedaemonii Pausippus et Onomastorides cum Monimo et Callicratide, hi quoque domi nobiles. Summa pecuniae signatae fuit talentûm duo milia et sexcenta, facti argenti pondus quingenta aequabat. Praeterea triginta milia hominum cum septem milibus iumentorum dorso onera portantium capta sunt Ceterum dii tantae fortunae proditorem, seri ultores, celeriter debita poena persecuti sunt. Namque unus e consciis eius, credo, regis vicem etiam in illa sorte reve-

ritus, interfecti proditoris caput ad Dareum tulit, opportunum solatium prodito: quippe et ultus inimicum erat et nondum in omnium animis memoriam maiestatis suae exolevisse cernebat.

2. Construe the following extracts and explain their grammatical construction:—(*a*) Facti argenti pondus quingenta aequabat. (*b*) Filius, cui Ilioneo fuit nomen. (*c*) Non sufficiebant praedantium manus praedae. (*d*) Jamque ad feminas perventum erat. (*e*) Cornua hinc a jugo, illinc a mari stabant.

3. Parse the following verbs and carefully point out the stem and termination in each:—dederent, permisere, aditurus, conserta, distrinxerant, cogerent, incusserat, defuncti, procubuerant, prostraverant.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words, with any cognate forms you may know in Greek or English:—talenta, stipendio, merces, arbiter, cutis, laceratis, proni, umbonibus, feritate, hiems, anuli, poculum, demum, dorsum.

5. Give the difference in meaning between the following:—pendĕre and pendĕre: educere and educare: lĕvis and lēvis: ultro and sponte: remedia and medicamenta: cultus and habitus: tueri and defendere: animus, anima, and spiritus: collum and cervix: aurum signatum, factum, and infectum.

6. (*a*) Decline the following words:—*alacer*, *supplex*, *unus*, *idem*. (*b*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of:—*crudelis*, *facilis*, *superus*, *vetus*. (*c*) Write down the Perfect and Supine of:—augeo, cresco, frango, sterno, and lavo.

7. (*a*) Explain, and illustrate by examples, the usage of (1) the *Partitive* Genitive; (2) the *Objective* Genitive; (3) the Genitive of *Quality*. (*b*) How do you explain the construction of *interest* with the Pronouns meā tuā? (*c*) What is meant by the *Cognate* Accusative and the Accusative of *Limitation*?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,
Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui
Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,
Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,
Mæcenas, veniam, dum ficus prima calorque
Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris,
Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,
Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis
Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.
Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris,
Ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet
Contractusque leget; te, dulcis amice, reviset
Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.
Non quo more piris vesci Calaber jubet hospes,
Tu me fecisti locupletem. " Vescere sodes."
" Jam satis est." " At tu quantum vis tolle." " *Benigne.*
" Non invisa feres pueris munuscula parvis."
" Tam teneor dono, quam si dimittar onustus."
" Ut libet; hæc porcis hodie comedenda relinques."
Prodigus et stultus donat, quæ spernit et odit;
Hæc seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.

(*b*) Vir bonus, *omne forum* quem spectat et omne tribunal,
Quandocunque Deos vel porco vel bove placat
" Jane pater," clare, clare quum dixit, " Apollo,"
Labra movet metuens audiri, " *Pulchra Laverna*,
Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri,
Noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem!"
Quî melior servo, quî liberior sit avarus,
In triviis fixum quum se demittit ob assem,
Non video; nam qui cupiet, metuet quoque; porro,
Qui metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit unquam.
Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui
Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.
Vendere quum possis captivum, occ dere noli;
Serviet utiliter: sine pascat durus aretque,
Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis;
Annonæ prosit; portet frumenta penusque.
Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere, " Pentheu,
Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique
Indignum coges?" " Adimam bona." " Nempe pecus, rem,
Lectos, argentum: tollas licet." " In manicis et
Compedibus sævo te sub custode tenebo."

"Ipse Deus, simul atque volam, me solvet." Opinor,
Hoc sentit: Moriar; mors ultima linea rerum est.

(*c*) Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.
Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
Me *libertino* natum *patre* et in tenui re
Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas;
Me *primis Urbis belli* placuisse *domique;*
Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum,
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur ævum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

2. (*a*) Write short explanatory notes on the words in italics in the above extracts. (*b*) What descriptions does Horace give of his personal appearance and of his social position in other parts of his works? (*c*) Explain the allusion at the close of extract (*b*).

3. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts and state the principal rules of syntax which they respectively illustrate:—(*a*) Magna coronari Olympia. (*b*) Me corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum, irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem. (*c*) Si quis bella tibi terra pugnata marique dicat. (*d*) Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ. (*e*) Ponendæque domo quærenda est area primum.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words used by Horace:—plăga. cœnacula. subucula. bruma. catellam. importuna. exsangue. senium. gloria. viatica. frugi. amicta. incolumi. retrorsum.

5. (*a*) Analyse and parse the following verbs:—Sodes, collisa, cessatum, torquebere, utĕre, utēre, ignovisse. contuderit, momorderit, arcesse, immoritur. (*b*) Give the nominative singular and plural of the following nouns:—Pollice. nugis. periscelidem. focis. opis. fenore. porticibus.

6. Translate into Latin:—

When Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, had, without provocation, engaged in war against the Roman people, a deserter from him came into the camp of Fabricius, the Roman general, and promised that, if he would offer him a reward, he would return to the camp of Pyrrhus, and would put him to death by poisoning. Fabricius took care that he should be taken back to Pyrrhus; and that act of his was applauded by the Senate.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES I., III. AND VIII.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..... ..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Nonne vides quanto celebretur *sportula* fumo?
Centum convivæ; sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quot recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
Scinduntur tunicæ sartæ modo: longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
Plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur:
Nam si procubuit qui *saxa Ligustica* portat
Axis, et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
Quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
Invenit? Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ. Domus interea secura patellas
Jam lavat et bucca foculum excitat, et sonat unctis
Striglibus, et pleno componit lintea gutto.
Hæc inter pueros varie properantur: at ille
Jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret
Porthmea, nec sperat cœnosi gurgitis alnum,
Infelix, nec habet quem porrigat *ore trientem*.

(*b*) Non idem gemitus olim, neque vulnus erat par
Damnorum, sociis florentibus et modo victis.
Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus
Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, *conchylia Coa*,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur; nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor; raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres: referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
Et pater armenti capto eripietur agello;
Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
Si quis in ædicula Deus unicus. Hæc etenim sunt
Pro summis: nam sunt hæc maxima. Despicias tu
Forsitan imbelles Rhodios unctamque Corinthum:
Despicias merito. Quid resinata juventus,
Cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus: parce et messoribus illis,
Qui saturant urbem, *Circo scenæque vacantem*.

(*c*) Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas ; eadem cupient facientque minores ;
Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit. Utere velis,
Totos pande sinus. Dicas hic forsitan, Unde
Ingenium par materiæ ? unde illa priorum
Scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet,
Simplicitas, cujus non audeo dicere nomen ?
Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius, an non ?
Pone Tigellinum : *tæda lucebis in illa*,
Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
Et latum media sulcum deducis arena.
Qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
Pensilibus plumis, atque illinc despiciat nos ?

2. (*a*) Write short explanatory notes on the words printed in italics in the above extracts. (*b*) Give an account of the artists alluded to in extract (*b*) (*c*). By what other writers is the rapacity of the Roman governors, here alluded to, corroborated ?

3. State the different explanations that have been given of :—(*a*) Rarus enim ferme *sensus communis* in illa fortuna. (*b*) Posthac *multa contingere virga* fumosos Equitum magistros. (*c*) Est aliquid *unius* sese dominum fecisse *lacertæ*. (*d*) Quando *major* avaritiæ patuit *sinus?*

4. Analyse the construction of the following extracts and give the rules and principles on which they are based :—(*a*) Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis. (*b*) Magnis opibus dormitur in urbe. (*c*) Dominos pretiis mutare jubentur exiguis. (*d*). Quid prodest longo sanguine censeri ? (*e*) Qui gentis vitio nunquam partitur amicum. (*f*) Molles quod fenestræ arguerint, licet ipse negem.

5. State the difference in meaning of the following words :—lautum and beatum : mercedem and quaestum : locare and conducere : collum and cervicibus : pravam and extortam : nonnumquam, interdum and aliquando.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—aliptes, schœnobates, farrago, cophinus, trechedipna, niceteria, abollæ, peculia, viduas, naulum, stemmata, proavorum, atavos, proseucha, meritoria, bidentis.

7. (*a*). Illustrate the use of the Infinitive mood as a verbal substantive, and state in what cases it may be used. How are the other cases supplied ? (*b*) In what Participles is the Latin verb deficient ? With what class of verbs is the Perfect Participle found ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, and the parallelogram itself is bisected by the diagonal.

2. If a right line be bisected and also cut unequally, the sum of the squares of the unequal parts is equal to double the square of half the line and double the square of the intermediate part.

a. Prove that this is true, also, if the point of unequal section be taken *externally*.

3. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one, either internally or externally.

4. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

a. If two opposite angles of a quadrilateral are together equal to two right angles, it may be circumscribed by a circle.

5. From a given circle cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given one.

a. Given base and one base angle of a triangle, and radius of circumscribing circle, construct the triangle.

6. In a given circle inscribe a regular quindecagon.

7. If four magnitudes be proportional, the sum of the first and second is to the difference of the first and second as the sum of the third and fourth is to the difference of the third and fourth.

8. Find a third proportional to two given lines.

9. Equiangular parallelograms which are equal in area have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

a. How many data are necessary to prove two parallelograms equiangular?

10. The ratio of the weights of equal bulks of ice and water is .918 : 1, the weight of a gallon of water is 10 lbs. and of a cubic foot of water 62.5 lbs. Hence find the number of gallons of water to be obtained by melting a cube of ice of which each side is 2.36 feet long.

11. Find the side of a square whose area is equal to that of a rectangle whose sides are 37.305 feet and 52.405 inches respectively.

12. Add together $4\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{5}{3} + \frac{6}{7}$, and from the sum subtract the quotient of $2\frac{1}{2}$ divided by $\frac{3}{1}\frac{7}{5}$. Reduce the result to a decimal.

13. Reduce 35.61232'3' to a vulgar fraction.

14. Find the interest on £415 6s. 7d. currency, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for five months, and convert the result into dollars and cents.

15. If the cost of 20 acres 3 roods 2 sq. perches of land be £125 3s. 6d. what will the cost of 375 acres 2 roods 23 sq. perches be at the same rate?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides.

a. If a perpendicular be let fall from the vertex of a triangle on the base, the difference of the squares of the sides is equal to the difference of the squares of the segments of the base.

2. Construct a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

3. The angle in a semicircle is a right angle, in a segment less than a semicircle is acute, and in a segment greater is obtuse.

4. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional, and the homologous sides are opposite the equal angles.

5. On a given right line construct a rectilineal figure similar to a given one and similarly placed.

6. Solve the equations—

$$\tfrac{1}{3}\{4a(1+x)-\tfrac{3}{4}(a-x)\}=\tfrac{1}{4}\{3a(1-x)-\tfrac{1}{3}\tfrac{6}{}(a+x)\};$$

$$\sqrt{x-a}=\sqrt{x+\sqrt{b+x}};$$

$$\frac{12}{5-x}+\frac{4}{4-x}=\frac{32}{x+2};$$

$$a=y+z,\ b=x+z,\ c=x+y.$$

7. The sum of the two digits of a certain number is six times their difference, and the number itself exceeds six times their sum by 3; find it.

8. Prove that if $\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}}=x+\sqrt{z}$, then $\sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}}=x-\sqrt{z}$.

9. Divide x^3-px^2+qx-r by $x-a$, and verify the result by multiplication.

10. Sailing due east through the straits of Dover, and when in line with Dover and Calais, I observe that Calais bears S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. After sailing $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the same course, I observe that Calais bears S. W. by W.; what is the distance to Dover, the distance between Dover and Calais being 25 miles?

11. From the top and bottom of a castle which is 68 feet high, the depressions of a ship at sea are observed to be 16° 28′ and 14° 21′; what is its distance in yards.

12. Given the three sides of a triangle, $a=15.32$, $b=21.56$ and $c=16.22$, find the value of A.

13. Prove $tan\,(A\pm B)=\dfrac{tan\,A\pm tan\,B}{1\mp tan\,A\ tan\,B}$.

14. Prove $\dfrac{cos\,A+cos\,B}{cos\,A-cos\,B}=-cot\,\tfrac{1}{2}\,(A+B)\,cot\,\tfrac{1}{2}\,(A-B)$.

15. The cosine of an angle is equal to the cosine of its supplement, but with an opposite sign.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th :—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Give Duchayla's proof of the composition of forces.

2. Find the resultant of two parallel forces having the same direction.

a. A beam 10 feet long, and weighing 20 lbs. per foot, has a weight of 220 lbs. suspended from one end, find at what point it should be supported in order to have equilibrium.

3. State and prove the condition of equilibrium in the case of a bent lever.

4. The interval between the threads of a screw being $\frac{1}{11}$th of an inch, and the diameter of cylinder $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch, find length of thread in 14 revolutions. Find also the pressure on the thread of the screw caused by a power equal to 139 lbs. acting in a circle whose circumference is 3 feet.

5. State the laws of motion.

a. If the unit of pressure be one ton, express the corresponding unit of mass in cubic yards of water at 60° Fahrenheit.

6. A horse drawing a waggon at the rate of 2 miles per hour, exerts a traction of 154 lbs., what is the work done per minute?

7. The spaces described by a falling body in successive seconds are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

8. A body whose weight is W lbs., moves with a velocity v in a circle whose radius is r, find the centrifugal force in lbs.

9. Find the change in the daily number of vibrations of a pendulum, owing to a change of place.

a. If a pendulum beating seconds at a given place, ($g = 32.2$) is carried to the top of a mountain 1 mile high, what is the daily gain or loss?

10. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangular surface immersed in a liquid, one of whose sides coincides with the surface of the liquid.

11. If the pressure on a square inch of surface placed in a vessel of mercury (specific gravity $= 13.5$) be 1000 grs., find the pressure on a circular surface of one quarter inch radius, placed 9 inches lower down.

12. State Boyle and Mariotte's law, and describe the experimental proof.

13. If 100 cubic inches of dry air at 60° Faht,, and pressure 30 inches weigh 31.0117 grs., calculate the volume of one ton of air at 52° Faht., and pressure 30.52 in.

14. Two circular masses of zinc (sp. gr. 7.19) and wood (sp. gr. $= .845$) having the same radius are fastened together, and the whole is found to be in equilibrium when fully immersed in water, find the ratio of their thicknesses.

15. Show the truth of the principle of Archimedes.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY, OPTICS, MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS.

FOURTH YEAR.

EXAMINER,..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Give a short account of the discovery of the planet Neptune.

2. Explain the method of finding the distance of Jupiter from the Sun

3. Describe a method for finding the latitude of a place.

a. Find the latitude of a place in the northern hemisphere from the following data;—apparent meridian altitude of the Sun $= 47^\circ\ 2'\ 10''$, refraction $= 52''$, declination $= 10^\circ\ 38'\ 11''$ N.

4. Explain the method of finding the diameter of the Earth.

5. A person who can read a book at the distance of 6 inches, wishes to read it at the distance of 10 inches, find the kind of spectacles he must use, and their focal length.

6. Find the focal length of a concave lens of flint glass ($\phi = .048$) which will achromatize a convex lens of crown glass ($\phi = .036$) of 1 inch aperture and 3 feet focal length. Where ϕ is the dispersive power.

7. Prove the formula connecting the distances of conjugate foci for thin lenses $\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{D} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'}\right)$

8. The radius of a concave mirror is 10 inches, light falls on it diverging from a point 14 inches in front of the mirror, find the distance of the conjugate focus from the mirror.

9. Find the time of oscillation of the simple pendulum.

a. What is meant by the *length* of a clock pendulum? Find the length of a pendulum beating seconds in London ($g = 32.1905$). How is compensation made for a change of length due to change of temperature?

10. State the principle of "constancy of work done," and apply it to find the ratio of the power to the resistance in the case of the screw.

11. Find the centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle. Prove it is the centre of the circle inscribed in the new triangle formed by joining the middle points of the sides.

12. The resultant of two forces is 56 lbs., one of them is 22 lbs., and they make an angle of 15°. Find the other component.

13. Describe the siphon manometer and the mode of graduating it.

14. Determine the force which causes the descent of the liquid in a siphon

15. A hollow iron cylinder of uniform thickness (2 inches) and the diameter of whose base is 4 feet, is in equilibrium when fully immersed in water. Find its height. (*sp. gr. of iron* $= 7.25$).

16. Prove the formula $\left(V' = V\frac{460 + t'}{460 + t}\right)$ derived from Dalton and Gay—Lussac's law.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th :—2½ to 4 P.M.

LIGHT.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. How is it shown that the intensity of light which issues from a luminous point varies inversely as the square of the distance from the point?

2. If a small aperture be made in the window shutter of a darkened room, inverted images of external objects are seen on a screen placed behind it, explain their formation, and state the effect of varying the size of the aperture.

3. A person on board a ship at rest in a river observes that he can see the images of the banks reflected in the water, but that, on looking over the side of the ship he cannot see his own image. Explain the phenomenon.

4. State the phenomena of the mirage, and explain them.

5. Describe fully the manner in which a convex lens forms an image of an object placed before it, and show how the position and magnitude of the image, and its erect or inverted appearance, depend on the position of the object.

6. State the general principle of construction of telescopes, and explain the importance of the size of the aperture and the focal length in refractors.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner .....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What is said to be the final criterion of a thought in a sentence? What forms may a sentence assume?

2. Which are the principal and the Secondary elements of a sentence?

3. Distinguish between Concrete and abstract Nouns.

4. Mention the principal idiomatic ways in which the pronoun "it" is employed.

5. Explain the distinction between the Restrictive and Co-ordinating employment of the relative pronouns, and state the rule thence deduced.

6. By what means, besides the use of pronouns, may the repetition of nouns be avoided?

7. Mention the different classes of adjectives as given, with the sub-divisions of each class.

8. How is the common employment of adjectives for adverbs accounted for?

9. State the principal equivalents for adverbs as used in composition.

10. What is meant by the adjective meaning of the preposition "of"? —Give an example of its use in indicating apposition.

11. State the Classification of conjunctions as given, with the sub-divisions.

12. Mention the three ways of distinguishing the gender of Nouns.

13. Give the general Rule and the Rules Exceptional for the formation of the plural of Nouns.

14. Mention the peculiarities in the use of the pronoun "its."

15. State the substance of what is given with regard to participles.

16. Give the inflections that remain in English verbs, and state the ground of distinction between strong and weak conjugations.

17. Give the principal directions for the proper employment of "shall" and "Will."

18. State the rule for the employment of the subjunctive mood.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—1 TO 4 P.M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State, with explanatory remarks, the three branches into which speculative philosophy is divided by Aristotle.

2. To what period and school or sect is the origin of metaphysics to be referred?

3. Give a short historical outline of the different methods in which the leading problem of philosophy has been treated.

4. State the argument for regarding consciousness as the universal condition of intelligence in opposition to its assumption as a special faculty.

5. Show that the concept or general notion.* *a.* Cannot be depicted to sense or imagination. *b.* Requires to be fixed in a representative sign.

6. Explain the statement that consciousness appears in the form of a relation, and distinguish between the invariable elements and the changeable, which it implies.

7. What answer is to be given to the questions, "Are sensations affections of mind or of body, or of both?"

8. What is said to be the nearest approximation we can make to a conception of body per se. Distinguish between the secundo-primary, and the secondary qualities of body.

9. Give some account of the acquired perceptions of vision.

10. How are the internal intuitions distinguished from the sensitive affections, and from intellectual operations?

11. State and explain the different elements of which moral consciousness consists.

12. Give the substance of the criticism on the doctrine, "that we are not directly conscious of mind or self, but only of its several modifications."

13. Show how the general forms of unity, plurality and totality are exhibited in the syllogism.

14. Give some explanation of the laws that regulate the association of ideas.

15. *a.* State the substance of what is given on the subject of necessary truths. *b.* Show how the theory of association fails in explanation of these truths. *c.* Give the classification of them, with some exposition of each class.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the terms Atom and Molecule, as used in Chemistry.

2. Give examples of Chemical affinity.

3. Define the terms Element and Analysis, with examples.

4. Explain the laws of Definite and Multiple Proportion, with examples.

5. Explain the terms Oxide, Acid, Base, Salt, with examples.

6. Describe the properties and preparation of Oxygen.

7. State the composition of Water by weight and measure, and how Hydrogen may be obtained from it.

8. State the composition of the Atmosphere, and the properties of its argest ingredient.

9. What are the properties and mode of preparation of $N_2 O_5$, and NO.

10. Give the symbols and equivalents of the principal Non-metallic Elements.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the principal divisions of Nouns, with an explanation and a concrete example of each division.

2. What is the signification of the second sphere of the positive?

3. Give an exposition of the dictum,—Relatio non est ens per se reale sed per suum fundamentum.

4. Give the different senses in which abstract and concrete representations may be taken.

5. Are representations of the imagination to be considered as intuitions or conceptions? State the grounds of your conclusion.

6. *a*. How is a judgment defined? *b*. What is the difference between a proposition and a judgment? *c*. Which are the three parts of a judgment?

7. What is meant by relation in judgments?

8. *a*. Which are the predicable classes according to Aristotle? *b*. State some of the exceptions taken to his division.

9. How are propositions converted according to the old rules? And give the kinds of propositions convertible by each of those rules, with examples.

10. Show what effects the quantification of the predicate has on the subject of conversion.

11. Show how all judgments may be interpreted according to their extension, intension and denomination.

12. *a*. How are the different figures of the syllogism determined? *b*. Show how the division of syllogisms, according to figures, may be vindicated.

13. *a*. Write out the formula for figures and moods according to the old method; *b*. Show how the rule for the 1st fig., "Major semper est universalis," &c., is erroneous.

14. Give examples of reduction of syllogisms, in Camestres, Baroco and Disamis.

15. Show how the order of premises and conclusion may be varied, yet maintaining the logical validity of the syllogism.

16. State the reasons given for the rejection of the fourth figure.

17. What is meant by the unfigured syllogism? Give examples.

18. *a*. Give the formula in which a "perfect induction" might fall; *b*. and the modes to which the dictum de nullo applies.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—1 TO 4 P.M.

MORALITY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. To intend, to purpose, to design—give the signification of these.

2. What is meant by Will or Volition?

3. State and explain the different classes into which the Springs of Human Action are divided.

4. Why is it said that we identify ourselves with our reason, rather than with our desires and affections?

5. Moral Rules exist necessarily—show why.

6. Distinguish between Right (adjective) and Right (noun).

7. Show that Immutable Morality and Mutable Law are not inconsistent.

8. There are the Sentiment of Rights and the Sentiment of Wrongs: show the use of these.

9. Show the points of correspondence between the leading distinction of heads in the Institutes of the Roman Law and the Classification of Rights given.

10. Rights of Property are requisite as a condition of the free agency of man, and the Peace and Order of Society: show why.

11. Explain the following determinations with respect to Property—Real and Personal Property, Money, Title, Conveyance, Trespass, Dominium Eminens, Public Property, Res Nullius, Prescription, Succession.

12. Explain the following subjects—Rights of Contract, Promises and Contracts, Nudae Pactae, Consideration, Mutuum and Commodatum, Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, Bonâ fide.

13. State the Supreme Law of Human Action, and mention the different steps by which it is arrived at.

14. Explain the Principle of Moral Ends and the Principle of Moral Earnestness.

15. How is the Duty of Moral Culture demonstrated? Mention the principal means by which it is to be carried on.

16. State and explain, summarily, the virtues designated "Intellectual."

17. How are Duties classified? Distinguish between Express and Operative Principles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the structures in the Vegetable cell.

2. Name the kinds of Prosenchymatous tissue, and describe one of them.

3. Describe Dotted Ducts and Laticiferous tissue.

4. Name the Amylaceous and Albuminous substances contained in the cells of plants, and state their relations to the nutrition of the plant.

5. Explain the structure and functions of the Parenchyma and Stomata of the leaf.

6. Describe the Endogenous and Acrogenous stems.

7. Explain the terms Pentastichous, Pinnate, Internode, Rhizoma, as applied to leaves and stems.

8. Explain the terms Cormophyte, Phaenogamous, Epiphyte, as used in Botany.

9. What are Raphides and Chlorophyll, and their uses?

10. Explain fully the relations of the growing plant to the atmosphere and to the soil.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the principal tissues in the structure of the higher animals, and describe one.

2. Name the principal types of nervous system, and describe one.

3. Illustrate Homology and Affinity, as used in classification, with examples.

4. State the distinctive characters of the skeleton in Articulata and Vertebrata.

5. Explain the function of Respiration, and describe the parts concerned in it.

6. Explain the terms Secretion, Fission, Ciliary motion.

7. On what grounds do we constitute Species and Genera in zoology.

8. Describe the structures indicated by the terms Auricle, Retina, Pseudopodia, Spicula.

9. State the characters of the Mollusca, with examples.

10. State the characters of the Radiata, with examples; and mention the reasons which have been assigned for the separation of Protozoa.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND LITHOLOGY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the primary forms of the Dimetric and Monoclinic systems of crystallization?

2. Explain columnar, lamellar, and granular structure.

3. Which of the physical characters of minerals are most important? give examples.

4. Explain fully any two of the following terms:—(*a*)Pseudomorph, (*b*) Botryoidal, (*c*) Dimorphism, (*d*) Conchoidal.

5. In what ways may we classify minerals?—Explain the classification adopted.

6. Describe the several Felspars, with their differences and modes of occurrence.

7. Describe Calcite, Fluor spar, Pyroxene and Mica, with their relations to rocks and mineral veins.

8. By what characters can Magnetite be distinguished from Specular Iron, and Blende from Tinstone.

9. Describe the principal ores of Copper.

10. What are the constituent minerals of Granite, Syenite, Diorite and Dolerite.

11. State what you know of the rocks exhibited, as to their origin and their constituent minerals.

12. Describe the crystalline form, hardness, colour and lustre. of any of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

Translate into English :

1. Est-il rien de plus scandaleux que ce somptueux équipage que vous promenez (*a*) par la ville ? Je querellais hier votre sœur ; mais c'est encore pis. Voilà qui crie vengeance au ciel ; et, à vous prendre depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête il y aurait (*b*) de quoi faire une bonne constitution. Je vous l'ai dit vingt fois, mon fils, toutes vos manières me déplaisent fort (*c*) ; vous donnez furieusement dans le marquis ; et, pour aller ainsi vêtu, il faut bien que vous me dérobiez.—Molière, *l'Avare*, Act. I. sec V.

(*a*). Conjugate this verb. Tell the subject, the objects (direct and indirect) and the etymology.

(*b*). What kind of verb is *il y aurait* ? What is the Future and Preterite Definite ?

(*c*). What part of speech is *fort* ? Does it sometimes belong to another part of speech ? When ? Give an example.

(*d*). What do you call this sort of expression, *donner dans le marquis ?*

2. Translate into English :

Chacun tient les mêmes discours. Quand on a besoin des hommes il faut s'ajuster à eux. J'ai découvert sous main qu'elles ne sont pas fort accommodées. Allons que l'on détale de chez moi. Me voilà fort bien congédié. Il m'a pris tout à coup un éblouissement. Monsieur, je vous demande pardon si je m'emporte un peu, et prends la hardiesse de lui parler comme je fais. Je vous vois, monsieur, ne vous en déplaise dans grand chemin justement que tenait Panurge pour se ruiner. Ne rougissez-vous pas de renchérir, en fait d'intérêt, sur les plus infâmes subtilités qu'aient jamais inventées les plus célèbres usuriers ?

3. When the subjects of a verb are of different persons, in what number and person do you put the verb ? Give three examples.

4. How many conjugations are there in French ? How are they distinguished ? Give the Preterite Definite and the Imperative of a verb of ache conjugation.

5. Write the adverbs derived from the adjectives : *aveugle*, *conforme*, *obscur*, *gentil*, *beau*, *impuni* and *commun*.

6. Name four cases in which the French used the cardinal numbers, when the English use the ordinal. Give an example in each case.

7. Write in the plural : Vous arrêterez-vous à l'hôtel. Irez-vous au hameau. Irez-vous à la houblonière. Donnez du foin au cheval.

8. Write the feminine of *canard*, *coq*, *dindon*, *paon*, *faisan*, *linot*.

9. Write sentences in which you use in each one of the following prepositions : *contre*, *depuis*, *dès*, *environ*, *envers*, *malgré*, *selon*, *touchant*, *outre* et *vu*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 TO 12 A M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner .....P. J. DAREY, M. A.

1. Translate into English.

Je (1) vous l'ai déjà dit, tout le secret des armes ne consiste (2) qu'en deux choses; à donner (2) et à ne point recevoir; et, comme je vous fis voir l'autre jour par raison démonstrative, il est impossible que vous receviez (2), si vous savez détourner l'épée de votre ennemi de la ligne de votre corps; ce qui ne dépend seulement que d'un petit mouvement du poignet, ou en dedans ou en dehors.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Ac. II. Sect. III.

1. What parts of speech are *vous* and *l'*; why do they occupy that place in the sentence? And why is *vous* before *l'*? Give the rules.

2. What is the Infinitive, the Present and Imperfect of the Subjunctive and the Imperative of those verbs?

3. How do you form the Plural of Nouns ending in *s*, in *ail*, in *ou* and in *al*? Give examples and the exceptions.

4. Write the féminine of the adjectives: *épais*, *faux*, *blanc*, *sec*, *public*, *heureux*, *vindicatif*, *nouveau*, *vieux*, *jeune*, *mortel* and *prêt*.

5. What are the numeral adjectives which take the mark of the plural? When are they written in the plural? Give examples.

6. Translate into French: *my brother is pleased*, *my brother and sister are pleased*, *and my sisters are pleased*; and explain how the adjectives *pleased* and *my* must be written.

7. When do you translate *that* by *celui*, when by *celle*, when by *ceci* or *cela* and when by *ce*? What is the use of the particles *ci* and *là* placed sometimes after a noun or the pronouns *celui*, *ceux*, *celle* and *celles*? Illustrate your answers by examples.

8. When the verb is in the interrogative and the subject is a pronoun, where do you place said subject? And where when it is a noun? Give examples.

9. Write the Preterite Definite the Imperative and Past Participle of *être*, *rendre*, *sortir*, *se promener*, and *s'en aller*.

Translate into French:

10. The boys are gathering apples; will they give some to the poor woman and to the young children? Napoleon was a short man; but a great man. He died the fifth of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty one. There were in the country two hundred horses and four hundred and fifty sheep. Have you given him the pen I told you to give him. Yes, I gave it to him. Take that child to school, and your book to your room. Bring me your exercises, and after I have seen them (future) you may take them away.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner ..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

Translate into English:

Surpris, comme tu peux penser,
Je sentis dans mon corps tout mon sang se glacer.
Je demeurai sans voix, et n'en repris l'usage
Que par mille sanglots qui se firent passage.
Je condamnai les dieux, et, sans plus rien ouïr
Fis vœu sur leurs autels de leur désobéir
Que n'en croyais-je alors ma tendresse alarmée
Je voulais sur-le-champ congédier l'armée.
Ulysse, en apparence approuvant mes discours
De ce premier torrent laissa passer le cours.
Mais bientôt rappelant sa cruelle industrie,
Il me représenta l'honneur et la patrie,
Tout ce peuple, ces rois, à mes ordres soumis,
Et l'empire d'Asie à la Grèce promis.
De quel front, immolant tout l'état à ma fille,
Roi sans gloire j'irais vieillir dans ma famille.

Racine, *Iphigénie* Ac. 1 Sc. 1.

2. Give the primitive tenses of all the verbs in the first sentence. Name those which are irregular, and point out some of their irregularities.

3. Translate into English.

Je l'avoue avec quelque pudeur. Je me rendis. Que s'il se peut ma fille à jamais abusée, ignore à quel péril je l'avais exposée. Les effets feront foi. Une foule charmée pousse au ciel mille vœux pour sa félicité. Quoi, madame, toujours irritant vos douleurs.... Maintenant tout vous rit. Elle fait l'orgueil d'une superbe mère. J'étais prévenue de tant de grandeurs. J'ai fait gloire à ses yeux de ma félicité. Ma fille, il faut partir sans que rien vous retienne.

4. When do you translate the English *Pluperfect* into French by the *Plus-que-parfait*, and when by the *Passé Antérieur*? Give an example in each case.

5. What does the Subjunctive Mood express in French? After what tenses of the Indicative Mood do you use the present of the Subjunctive, —the Imperfect? Give five examples.

6. What Auxiliary verb do *active* verbs take?—*passive* verbs?—*reflected* verbs?—*neuter* verbs? Give examples.

7. What do you observe in verbs ending in *er* which have their final syllable preceded by *e*, as *lever*, *mener*? And in those ending in *eter*. Give examples.

8. Translate into French:

One day when the Dauphin, the father of Louis the Sixteenth, was hunting with the king in the environs of Compiègue, his coachman wished to cross a piece of ground, where the harvest had not been got in. Having perceived it, he called to him to go back into the road. The coachman remarked to him that he would not arrive in time at the place of meeting. "Be it so," replied the prince; "I would rather miss ten appointments than occasion injury to the field of a poor countryman.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner..... ...P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Faites connaître les différents parsonnages de la comédie de Molière les *Femmes savantes.*

II. Contre quel travers cette comédie était-elle dirigée? Comment s'appelait ce fameux hôtel dont les habitués étaient entichés de bel esprit? Qu'est-ce qu'ils se proposaient d'accomplir?

III. Traduisez en anglais :

ARMANDE. Oui, rien n'a retenu son esprit en balance ; (*a*)
Elle a fait vanité (*b*) de son obéissance.
Son cœur, pour se livrer (*c*), à peine devant moi
S'est-il donné le temps d'en recevoi la loi,
Et semblait suivre moins les volontés d'un père.
Qu'affecter de braver les ordres d'une mère.

PHILAMINTE. Je lui montrerai bien aux lois de qui des deux
Les lois de la raison soumettent tous ses vœux ;
Et qui doit gouverner, ou son père, ou sa mère,
Ou l'esprit ou le corps, la forme ou la matière.

ARMANDE. On vous en devait bien au moins, un compliment; (*d*)
Et ce petit monsieur (*e*) en use étrangement
De vouloir malgré vous devenir votre gendre.

(*a*) De qui Armande parle-t-elle ?
(*b*) Le mot *vanité* est-il bien le mot propre? Quel serait le mot propre.
(*c*) *Son cœur .....d peine s'est-il.* N'y a-t-il pas une incorrection grammaticale? En quoi consiste-t-elle ?
(*d*) Expliquez ce que ce mot *compliment* signifie ici.
(*e*) Qui est ce petit monsieur dont Armande parle ?

IV. Traduisez en anglais : si j'étais que de vous. (De quel mot latin *que* est-il la traduction? Quelle serait l'expression latine complète?) Faisons les honneurs au moins de notre esprit. On attend beaucoup de vos vives clartés. Il faut mettre notre esprit hors de page. Donnons audience. Tout le monde parlait de nos fredaines.

V. Donnez la règle pour écrire au plurlel les substantifs composés formés :

1° d'un substantif et d'un adjectif ;
2° de deux substantifs placés immédiatement l'un après l'autre :
3° de deux substantifs unis par une préposition ;
4° d'un substantif joint à un verbe, à une préposition ou à un adverbe.

Donnez des exemples et citez des exceptions.

VI. Comment écrit-on le mot *quelque*—suivi d'un verbe—suivi d'un substantif—suivi d'un qualificatif. Que remarquez-vous lorsque *quelque* est suivi d'un qualificatif. Donnez des exemples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Traduisez en anglais:

Oubliez une gloire importune;
Ce triste abaissement convient à ma fortune;
Heureuse si mes pleurs vous peuvent attendrir!
Une mère à vos pieds peut tomber sans rougir.
C'est votre épouse, hélas! qui vous est enlevée.
Dans cet heureux espoir je l'avais élevée.
C'est vous que nous cherchions sur ce funeste bord;
Et votre nom, seigneur, la conduit à la mort.
Ira-t-elle des dieux implorant la justice,
Embrasser leurs autels parés pour son supplice?
Elle n'a que vous seul: vous êtes en ces lieux;
Son père, son époux, son asile, ses dieux.

RACINE—Iphigénie. A. III, Sce V.

II. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus? Et à qui la personne qui parle s'adresse-t-elle? Faites connaître la situation dans laquelle se trouvent les personnages qui sont sur la scène.

III. Traduisez en anglais: Moi-même où m'emportait une aveugle colère. Il n'est pas temps que nous partions encore (donnez la construction en prose de cette dernière phrase). Les vents et Neptune sont prêts à nous exaucer. L'injuste Agamemmon m'ose-t-il méconnaître? M'en croirez-vous? L'empire de l'Asie en vos mains remis.

IV. Quand les mots *amour*, *délice*, *orgue*, *hymne*, *personne* et *quelque chose* sont-ils masculins et quand sont-ils féminins. Donnez des exemples.

V. Comment écrit-on l'adjectif précédé de deux ou plusieurs substantifs? Dans quel cas ne s'accorde-t-il qu'avec le dernier? Donnez des exemples.

VI. Dans quel cas *tout* est-il variable? Quand est-il invariable? L'adverbe *tout* est-il toujours invariable? Donnez des exemples.

VII. Où place-t-on les pronoms personnels employés comme sujets? Citez quatre exceptions à cette règle. Donnez des exemples.

VIII. Traduisez en français:

The history of the Latin language is the history of Rome. As the empire was founded, made permanent and extended from province to province, so the language it spoke also arose, grew and spread abroad, and as the great principle, the very soul, of ancient Rome long survived its fall and bequeathed to the new kingdoms rising upon its ruins the spirit of Roman Law and Roman Government, together with that Church which it had raised and fostered in early infancy, so the Latin language, also, has risen again in the Romanic idioms—an *eloquent* evidence of the spiritual continuance of Rome after its political destruction!

DE VERE.—*Comparative philology.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular, and the Nominative Plural of—this cheerful old man; your happy mother; many a diligent boy; the new iron bridge; their small wooden house; what sort of fruit.

2. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of Tag, Hand, Spiegel, Uhr, Land, Kaufmann, Biene, Korb, Vetter, Stoff, Perſon, Gulden, Reh, Werk, Mädchen,—and the gender and Nominative Singular of Gräſer, Augen, Nichten, Ströme, Lehrer. Bänke, Kaſten, Bücherſchränke, Sträucher.

3. *a.* Do any *feminine* nouns take „er" in the nominative plural? *b.* Which *neuter* nouns take *no* termination in the Plural?

4. In what case is *Time*? How are words denoting *time* and *place* placed? Give short examples.

5. *a.* Give the Comparative and Superlative of roth, lang, ſtark, gut, klug, arm, grob, ſchwarz, kurz. *b.* How do you write „hoch" in 'the high *one*, the higher *one*, the highest *one*?

6. When must the *adjective* show the gender of the noun following after it? Instance two cases.

7. *a.* Write down in letters the tenths of the cardinal numbers from *twenty* to *a hundred*. *b.* What numerals are declined like adjectives?

8. Which are the *personal* pronouns? *a.* Give the Nominative and Accusative Sing. and Plural of each. *b.* When are du and Ihr used, and when Sie instead of both? *c.* Which are the *possessive* pronouns? How are they declined?

9. How do you express *to like, to like better, to like best, a.* when followed by the infinitive of another verb, *b.* when *not* followed by any infinitive. Give examples.

10. Give the 1st and 3rd persons singular of the Present Indicative and the Past Participle of finden, warten, kommen, ſein, machen, wiſſen, tadeln, arbeiten, binden, klingeln, reiſen, braten,—and the Present Infinitive of muß, mag, ausgeritten, getrunken, geſehen, darf, geſchrieben, ausgegangen, gegeben.

11. Translate into German:—

This poor family lives very contentedly. Do you know where he lives? I do not know these people. Nobody can say what the next hour brings. Carry those flowers home. Has the servant not yet brought the keys which I want? We have walked half a mile. Not all friends are faithful. His sons know German. I find your gold pencil nowhere; I think you have lost it. Her daughters are very clever seamstresses. Who can sail against the current? There are four pounds of cherries. Go through the street on the left; you can then see the house.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Ueberſetzen Sie ins Deutſche :—

The following anecdote *is related* of one of the old knights of Drachenfels: When one day the knights of the country were assembled, and every *one* boasted of the costliness of the precious stones in his rings, he of Drachenfels also exhibited his ring in which he had caused a small piece of the stones of his mountain to be carefully set, and praised it (this) as something especially precious. When all derided him about it, the proprietor said : "Although this stone has no glittering appearance, (yet) I prize it higher than all your stones *put* together, for yours do not bring you any profit, but this (pointing to his stone) procures me every year many hundred florins from the canons of Cologne for the building of their cathedral."

II. Ueberſetzen Sie ins Engliſche :—Bürger's Ballade, Seite 161–162.

III. Grammatik.

1. Nennen Sie einige der üblichſten Verben, welche bald den Genitiv, bald den Akkuſativ (oder den Akk. mit einer Propoſition) regieren. Wann fordern ſie den einen, wann den andern Caſus? Führen Sie Beiſpiele an.

2. Welche Verben haben keine paſſive Form? Giebt es Ausnahmen?

3. Ueberſetzen Sie, mit Angabe der Regel für die deutſche Wortſetzung :— I could not have believed that; what ought he to have done? I should have liked to see that.

4. Was ſind faktitive Verben; was drücken ſie aus; und wie werden ſie gebildet? Weiſen Sie einige derſelben vor.

5. *a.* Nach welchen Verben wird der Infinitiv ſtatt des Partizips des Präſens gebraucht?—*b.* Wann erfordert die deutſche Sprachweiſe das Partizip des Präteritums ſtatt des Partizips des Präſens?—Erläutern Sie beide Fälle durch Beiſpiele.

6. Erwähnen Sie einige der wichtigſten in unperſönlicher Form gebrauchten Verben, *a.* tranſitive, welche den Genitiv, und *b.* intranſitive, welche den Dativ regieren.

7. Drücken Sie in den folgenden Sätzen den Imperativ durch das Partizip der Vergangenheit aus :—Look here! Do not tarry! Pay attention! Continue! Open the windows and close the doors! Answer quickly!

IV. Literatur.

1. Warum hat die fränkiſche Periode für den deutſchen Sprachforſcher eine große Bedeutſamkeit?

2. Was iſt der weſentliche Inhalt des „Heldenbuchs?" Wann und von wem wurde es verfaßt?

3. Welche Urſachen haben den Verfall der mittelhochdeutſchen Poeſie herbeigeführt?

4. Weßhalb wird Opitz der Vater der neuern deutſchen Dichtkunſt genannt? Unter welchem Namen werden ſeine Nachfolger zuſammengefaßt, und welcher Dichtart haben ſich die Beſtrebungen derſelben vorzugsweiſe zugewendet?

3. Zu welcher Schule gehörten die Schriftſteller, die man als die Vorläufer der Klaſſiſchen Periode bezeichnet? Nennen Sie die vorzüglichſten unter ihnen.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner..... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Hebrew language, showing *a*, its origin; *b*, its claims to be considered the primitive tongue; *c*, the various periods of its development; *d*, its chief characteristics.

2. State the various opinions as to the age and origin of the *Massorah*, the vowel-points, and the system of *Neginnoth*, or accents found in both the prose and poetic portions of the Scriptures.

3. Describe שוא and give the instances in which it is syllabical, when omposite.

4. State the uses of דגש קל and דגש חזק, show how they may be distinguished from each other; how compensated, and when omitted.

5. Give the rules for the definite article, and write in Hebrew the following: The day,, of a,, from the,, to the,, as a,, as the,, and as the,, and from the,,

6. Explain מפיק, show where it occurs; state the uses of מתג and מקף, showing how the latter affects the accent; and explain רפה.

7. How do you form the singular of nouns feminine, and the plural and dual of nouns masculine and feminine, and what are the rules for adjectives, and their degrees of comparison?

8. Write the personal pronouns, absolute and fragmentary, and attach the latter to the noun יום in all persons and both numbers.

9. Show the origin and value of the קרי וכתיב, and explain פתח גנובה.

10. Write the noun סוס with the definite article and the prepositions בכלם, in the contracted form.

11. Translate into Hebrew with proper points:—He is my father and I am thy brother. Who art thou? I am thy son, thy first born Esau. The daughters are my daughters and the sons my sons and the sheep my sheep, and to my daughters what shall I do, or to their children. With our young men and with our old men, with our sons and with our daughters, with our flocks and with our herds, we will go.

12. Translate into English:

לכל ילד יש לו אב ואם אבי האב ואבי האם אם האב ואם האם : והילד נקרא בן לאביו ולאמו והילדה נקראה בת לאביה ולאמה · הבן אח לבת והבת אחות לבן : אחי האב או אחי האם נקרא דוד· אחות האב או אחות האם נקראה דודה :

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate 11th, 12th and 13th Psalms.

2. Analyze the following Ps. XI. 2. ידרכון קשת כוננו חצם על יתר 4. עפעפיו Ps. XII, 7. אמרות יי אמרות טהרות...מזקק שבעתים Ps. XIII, 4. יבחנו בני אדם. כי נמל עלי 6. יכלתיו ; 5. הביטה ענני יי אלהי האירה עיני פן אישן המות.

3. Write out the verb בקד in the קל and נפעל forms.

4. Translate into English, Genesis 1, v. 6 to v. 25; and analyze the following: 6. רקיע, מכדיל ; 7. ויבדל ; 9. יקוו המים מתחת השמים. 10. ולמקוה, 11. תדשא.

5. Explain the terms *Selah*, *Neginoth*, *Nehiloth*, *Sheminith*, *Shiggayon*, and *Gittith*.

6. Give the rules for ו conversive, and show its influence on the accent.

7. Add the pronominal fragments to the noun בית in both numbers.

8. How are the construct cases of nouns formed with an immutable vowel in the singular nominative? and give the rules for distinguishing the immutable vowels.

9. Show the changes a noun undergoes when terminating in ה to form the construct singular, nominative plural, dual, in regimen and with the pronominal suffixes.

10. Translate into Hebrew :—He loved her more than all his children. They are my father's brothers, and she is my youngest sister. He said unto them, ye are spies. They said unto him : No, my Lord, we are all the sons of one man, we are honest. Thy servants are twelve, we are brethren, the sons of a man in the land of Canaan.

11. Translate into English :

מי אתה בני בת בתואל אנכי אני יוסף אחיכם אשר מכרתם אתי מצרימה אמרי אחתי את הוא יאמר לי אחתי היא והיא אמרה אחי הוא את אחי אנכי מבקש הגידה לי איפה הם רעים :

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—ARRIAN.—BOOK II.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

(*a*) Αὐτὸς δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπ' Ἀγκύρας τῆς Γαλατικῆς ἐστέλλετο· κἀκεῖ αὐτῷ πρεσβεία ἀφικνεῖται Παφλαγόνων, τό τε ἔθνος ἐνδιδόντων καὶ ἐς ὁμολογίαν ξυμβαινόντων· ἐς δὲ τὴν χώραν ξὺν τῇ δυνάμει μὴ ἐσβαλεῖν ἐδέοντο. τούτοις μὲν δὴ προστάσσει Ἀλέξανδρος ὑπακούειν Κάλᾳ τῷ σατράπῃ τῆς Φρυγίας. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ Καππαδοκίας ἐλάσας ξύμπασαν τὴν ἐντὸς Ἅλυος ποταμοῦ προσηγάγετο καὶ ἔτι ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἅλυν πολλήν· καταστήσας δὲ Καππαδοκῶν Σαβίκταν σατράπην αὐτὸς προῆγεν ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας τὰς Κιλικίας. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐπὶ τὸ Κύρου τοῦ ξὺν Ξενοφῶντι στρατόπεδον, ὡς κατεχομένας τὰς πύλας φυλακαῖς ἰσχυραῖς εἶδε, Παρμενίωνα μὲν αὐτοῦ καταλείπει σὺν ταῖς τάξεσι τῶν πεζῶν ὅσοι βαρύτερον ὡπλισμένοι ἦσαν· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀμφὶ πρώτην φυλακὴν ἀναλαβὼν τούς τε ὑπασπιστὰς καὶ τοὺς τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριᾶνας προῆγε τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας, ὡς οὐ προσδεχομένοις τοῖς φύλαξιν ἐπιπεσεῖν. καὶ προσάγων μὲν οὐκ ἔλαθεν, ἐς ἴσον δὲ αὐτῷ κατέστη ἡ τόλμα. οἱ γὰρ φύλακες αἰσθόμενοι Ἀλέξανδρον αὐτὸν προσάγοντα λιπόντες τὴν φυλακὴν ᾤχοντο φεύγοντες. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἅμα τῇ ἕῳ ξὺν τῇ δυνάμει πάσῃ ὑπερβαλὼν τὰς πύλας κατέβαινεν ἐς τὴν Κιλικίαν.

(*b*) Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως τάξεις, τετραμμένους ἤδη τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς τῶν Περσῶν ὁρῶντες, ἐπὶ τοὺς ξένους τε τοὺς μισθοφόρους τοὺς Δαρείου καὶ τὸ πονούμενον σφῶν ἐπικάμψαντες ἀπό τε τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀπώσαντο αὐτούς, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παρερρωγὸς τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος ὑπερφαλαγγήσαντες ἐς τὰ πλάγια ἐμβεβληκότες ἤδη ἔκοπτον τοὺς ξένους· καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς δὲ οἱ τῶν Περσῶν κατὰ τοὺς Θετταλοὺς τεταγμένοι οὐκ ἔμειναν ἐντὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ ἔργῳ, ἀλλ' ἐπισιαβάντες εὐρώστως ἐνέβαλλον εἰς τὰς ἴλας τῶν Θετταλῶν· καὶ ταύτῃ ξυνέστη ἱππομαχία καρτερά· οὐδὲ πρόσθεν ἐνέκλιναν οἱ Πέρσαι πρὶν Δαρεῖόν τε πεφευγότα ἤσθοντο καὶ πρὶν ἀπορραγῆναι σφῶν τοὺς μισθοφόρους συγκοπέντας ὑπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος. τότε δὲ ἤδη λαμπρά τε καὶ ἐκ πάντων ἡ φυγὴ ἐγίγνετο· καὶ οἵ τε τῶν Περσῶν ἵπποι ἐν τῇ ἀναχωρήσει ἐκακοπάθουν, βαρέως ὡπλισμένους τοὺς ἀμβάτας σφῶν φέροντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς κατὰ στενὰς ὁδοὺς πλήθει τε πολλοὶ καὶ πεφοβημένως σὺν ἀταξίᾳ ἀποχωροῦντες οὐ μεῖον ὑπ' ἀλλήλων καταπατούμενοι ἢ πρὸς τῶν διωκόντων πολεμίων ἐβλάπτοντο. καὶ οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ εὐρώστως αὐτοῖς ἐπέκειντο, ὥστε οὐ μεῖον ἢ ὡς πεζῶν φόνος ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τῶν ἱππέων ἐγίγνετο.

(*c*) ἀλλ' ἔστε μὲν τὸ πρὸς τῇ ἠπείρῳ ἐχώννυτο, οὐ χαλεπῶς προὐχώρει τὸ ἔργον, ἐπὶ βάθος τε ὀλίγον χωννύμενον καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐξείργοντος. ὡς δὲ τῷ τε βαθυτέρῳ ἤδη ἐπέλαζον καὶ ἅμα τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ ἐγγὺς ἐγίγνοντο, ἀπό τε τῶν τειχῶν, ὑψηλῶν ὄντων, βαλλομενοι ἐκακοπάθουν, ἅτε καὶ ἐπ' ἐργασίᾳ μᾶλλόν τι ἢ ὡς ἐς μάχην ἀκριβῶς ἐσταλμένοι, καὶ ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἄλλῃ καὶ ἄλλῃ τοῦ

χώματος ἐπιπλέοντες οἱ Τύριοι, ἅτε δὴ θαλασσοκρατοῦντες ἔτι, ἄπορον πολλαχὴ τὴν πρόσχωσιν τοῖς Μακεδόσιν ἐποίουν. καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες πύργους ἐπάνω τοῦ χώματος, ὅ τι περ προκεχωρήκει αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης, ἐπέστησαν δύο καὶ μηχανὰς ἐπὶ τοῖς πύργοις. προκαλύμματα δὲ δέρρεις καὶ διφθέραι αὐτοῖς ἦσαν, ὡς μήτε πυρφόροις βέλεσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βάλλεσθαι, τοῖς τε ἐργαζομένοις προβολὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἶναι πρὸς τὰ τοξεύματα· ἅμα τε ὅσοι προσπλέοντες τῶν Τυρίων ἔβλαπτον τοὺς χωννύντας, ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων βαλλόμενοι οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀνασταλήσεσθαι ἐμελλον.

2. Give as exactly as you can the meaning of the prepositions in the following extracts, and illustrate where you can by the usage of the Latin:—(*a*) ἐπὶ Λέσβου πλεύσας. (*b*) ἐπὶ τούτοις ἡ ξύμβασις συνέβη. (*c*) ἐπὶ τοὺς ξένους ἐπικάμψαντες. (*d*) ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ τάξεις. ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀπώσαντο αὐτούς. Μιτυληναῖοι τῆς τε γῆς εἰργόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ θαλάττης πολλαῖς ναυσὶν ἐφορμούσαις φρουρούμενοι πέμψαντες. (*e*) παρὰ τὸν Φαρνάβαζον ὁμολογίας ἐποιήσαντο, τοὺς μὲν ξένους τοὺς παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου σφίσι κατὰ συμμαχίαν ἥκοντας ἀπελθεῖν. (*f*) ἐπὶ ἐργασίᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ ὡς ἐς μάχην ἐσταλμένοι.

3. Construe the following extracts and state briefly the principles of their construction:—(*a*) πᾶσιν ἔδωκεν ἄδειαν τῶν πρόσθεν. (*b*) προκαλύμματα δὲ δέρρεις καὶ διφθέραι αὐτοῖς ἦσαν. (*c*) τὰ δὲ πρὸς τῇ πόλει τριῶν μάλιστα ὀργυιῶν τὸ βάθος (ἦν). (*d*) ὁ δὲ ἦγεν ἐν τάξει ἔτι, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα, καίπερ ἐν ἀπόπτῳ ἤδη ἔχων τὴν Δαρείου δύναμιν, βάδην, τοῦ μὴ διασπασθῆναί τι ἐν τῇ ξυντονωτέρᾳ πορείᾳ κυμῆναν τῆς φάλαγγος. (*e*) ὡς δὲ ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας ἐκράτησεν τῶν παρόδων.

4. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:—*περίπολος, τριήρης, ἕρματα, εὐφλεκτου, τεναγώδης, ἑρέται, λογοποιός, ἀχαρι, ἐντελῆ, ἐπικαμπήν, ἱππάσιμα, ξυνθήματος.*

5. Parse the following verbs:—*γνῶναι, κατίεναι, ξυνηγμένη ἦν, ἐπιπτῆναι, ἀνισχουσῶν, ὑπήχθη, τετάχθαι, παραρραγεῖσα, ἀφανίσαι, ἐστειλαν, ἀγώνισαι, ἀγωνίσαι.*

6. (*a*) Decline:—*χώρα, νεανίας, λεώς, ἄναξ, γόνυ, πούς, βοῦς, χείρ.* (*b*) Give the *Genitive Singular* (in all genders) of the following pronouns:—*ἐγώ, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, οὗτος, τίς, ὅς,* and *ὅστις.* (*c*) Write down the 1st sing. of the Aorist in all the Moods and Voices of the verb *τύπτω.* (*d*) Write down the principal parts of:—*τέμνω, πάσχω, πίπτω.*

7. (*a*) What consonants are called *mutes*, and how are they divided into *smooth, middle*, and *rough?* When is a syllable called *pure?* (*b*) Make the consonant changes required by the laws of Euphony in the following:—*λειπσω. πεπειθμαι. ἐψευδμαι. δεδεχμαι. ἐλεγθην. τετριβμαι. λεγεγται. γραφδην. πλεκδην.*

8. (*a*) What is the difference in meaning between the Imper. Present, and Aor. Subj. in Prohibitions? (*b*) Translate *ἐλαθεν ἑαυτὸν σοφὸς ὤν,* and explain the use of the Participle. Mention any other Verbs which take a Participle in a similar way. (*c*) State the principles rules for the construction of hypothetical sentences with *εἰ* and *ἄν.* Give examples.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—APPIAN.—ANNIBAÏCA.

Examiner..... ..REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Ἀννίβας δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἱππεῦσιν ἀντέταξε τοὺς ἐλέφαντας, τῇ δὲ φάλαγγι τοὺς πεζούς· τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκέλευσεν ὀπίσω τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἀτρεμεῖν, ἕως αὐτός τι σημήνῃ. γενομένων δ' ἐν χερσὶ πάντων, οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαίων ἵπποι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας, οὐ φέροντες αὐτῶν οὔτε τὴν ὄψιν οὔτε τὴν ὀδμήν, ἐφευγον· οἱ δὲ πεζοί, καίπερ ὑπὸ τοῦ κρύους καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀγρυπνίας τετρυμένοι τε καὶ μαλακιῶντες, ὅμως ὑπὸ τόλμης τοῖς θηρίοις ἐπεπήδων καὶ ἐτίτρωσκον αὐτά, καὶ τινῶν καὶ τὰ νεῦρα ὑπέκοπτον, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐνέκλινον ἤδη. θεασάμενος δ' ὁ Ἀννίβας ἐσήμηνε τὴν ἵππον κυκλοῦσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐσκεδασμένων δ' ἀρτι τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἱππέων διὰ τὰ θηρία, καὶ τῶν πεζῶν μόνων τε ὄντων καὶ κακοπαθούντων καὶ δεδιότων τὴν περικύκλωσιν, φυγὴ πανταχόθεν ἦν ἐς τὰ στρατόπεδα. καὶ ἀπώλλυντο οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων καταλαμβανόντων ἅτε πεζούς, οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραφέροντος· τοῦ γὰρ ἡλίου τὴν χιόνα τήξαντος ὁ ποταμὸς ἐρρίη μέγας, καὶ οὔτε στῆναι διὰ τὸ βάθος οὔτε νεῖν διὰ τὰ ὅπλα ἐδύναντο. Σκιπίων δὲ αὐτοῖς ἑπόμενος καὶ παρακαλῶν ὀλίγου μὲν ἐδέησε τρωθεὶς διαφθαρῆναι, μόλις δ' ἐς Κρεμῶνα διεσώθη φερόμενος· ἐπίνειον δὲ ἦν τι βραχὺ Πλακεντίας, ᾧ προσβαλὼν ὁ Ἀννίβας ἀπώλεσε τετρακοσίους καὶ αὐτὸς ἐτρώθη· καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πάντες ἐχείμαζον, Σκιπίων μὲν ἐν Κρεμῶνι καὶ Πλακεντίᾳ, Ἀννίβας δὲ περὶ Πάδον.

(*b*) Καὶ γιγνομένων ἐν Ῥώμῃ σημείων ἐκ Διὸς φοβερῶν, οἱ μὲν τὰ Σιβύλλεια ἐπισκεπτόμενοι δέκα ἄνδρες ἐφασαν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τι ἐς Πεσινοῦντα τῆς Φρυγίας, ἐνθα σέβουσιν οἱ Φρύγες θεῶν μητέρα, πεσεῖσθαι τῶνδε τῶν ἡμερῶν, καὶ δεῖν αὐτὸ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐνεχθῆναι. μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ πεσεῖν τε προσηγγέλθη καὶ ἐς Ῥώμην ἐκομίσθη τὸ βρέτας. καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἑορτάζουσι καὶ νῦν μητρὶ θεῶν, ἣ τότε ἐκομίσθη. λέγεται δὲ τὴν ναῦν, ἣ ἔφερεν αὐτό, ἰλὺι τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ Τιβέριος ἐνσχεθεῖσαν οὐδεμιᾷ μηχανῇ σαλεύεσθαι, μέχρι, τῶν μάντεων προειπόντων ἕψεσθαι μόνως εἰ γυνὴ καθαρεύουσα ξένων ἀνδρῶν ἑλκύσειεν, Κλαυδίαν Κυίνταν, μοιχείας ἐγκλημα ἔχουσαν ἔτι ἄκριτον, καὶ δ' ἀσωτίαν ἐς αὐτὸ πιθανωτάτην οὖσαν, ἐπιθειάσαι τε πολλὰ περὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, καὶ ἀναδήσασθαι τῇ μίτρᾳ τὸ σκάφος. καὶ ἡ θεὸς ἕσπετο. Κλαυδία μὲν δὴ ἐξ αἰσχίστης δόξης ἐς ἀρίστην μετέβαλεν, Ῥωμαίοις δὲ καὶ πρὸ τῆς Κλαυδίας ἐκέλευε τὰ Σιβύλλεια διὰ τοῦ παρὰ σφίσιν ἀρίστου τὸ βρέτας ἐκ Φρυγίας μεταγαγεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἄριστον ἐν τῷ τότε σφίσι δοκοῦντα εἶναι, Σκιπίωνα τὸν Νασικᾶν ἐπίκλην, ἐπεπόμφεσαν, υἱὸν μὲν ὄντα Γναίου Σκιπίωνος τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ πεσόντος, ἀνεψιὸν δὲ Σκιπίωνος τοῦ Καρχηδονίους ἀφελομένου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ πρώτου κληθέντος Ἀφρικανοῦ.

(*c*) ὁ δ' Ἀννίβας πρῶτα μέν, εἰδὼς περὶ μεσημβρίαν εὖρον ζοφώδη τὸν χῶρον ἐξ ἐθους ἐπιπνέοντα, προύλαβεν ὑπῃ κατὰ νώτου τὸ πνεῦμα ἐμελλεν ἕξειν· ἔπειτα ἐς ὄρος περίφυτον καὶ φαραγγώδες ἱππέας προενήδρευσε καὶ ψιλούς, οἷς εἴρητο, ὅταν αἱ φάλαγγες ἔργων ἔχωνται καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα ἐπίῃ, κατόπιν γίγνεσθαι τῶν πολεμίων. ἀνδρας τε πεντακοσίους Κελτίβηρας ἐπὶ τοῖς μακροῖς ξίφεσιν ὑπὸ τοῖς χιτῶσιν ἄλλα ξίφη βραχύτερα περιέζωσεν, οἷς ἔμελλεν αὐτὸς ὅτε δέοι χρῆσθαι σημαίνειν. σίμπασαν δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν κἀκεῖνος ἐς τρία διῄρει, καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας τοῖς κέρασιν ἐπέτασσεν ἐκ μεγάλων διαστημάτων, εἰ δύναιντο κυκλώσασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐπέστησε δὲ τῷ μὲν δεξιῷ Μάγωνα τὸν ἀδελφόν, τῷ δὲ ἑτέρῳ τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν Ἄννωνα· τὸ δὲ μέσον αὐτὸς εἶχε κατὰ δύξαν Αἰμιλίου τῆς ἐμπειρίας. δισχίλιοί τε ἱππεῖς ἐπίλεκτοι παρέθεον αὐτῷ, καὶ Μαάρβαλ ἑτέρους ἔχων χιλίους ἐφήδρευεν ὅπῃ τι πονοίμενον ἴδοι. καὶ τάδε πράσσων ἐς δευτέραν παρέτεινεν ὥραν, ἵνα τὸ πνεῦμα θᾶσσον ἐπέλθοι.

2. Write a sketch of the life and writings of Appian, and point out any peculiarities you have noted in his style. What classic writers did he take as his models?

3. Write short explanatory notes on the following extracts:—(*a*) *πρὸ τῶν εὐθυνῶν.* (*b*) *ἐπεψήφισεν.* (*c*) *καὶ τὰ νεῦρα τινῶν ὑπέκοπτον.* (*d*) *πίργους τε καὶ καταπέλτας ἐπάγων καὶ χελώνας.* (*e*) *τὰς πύλας ἐκ μηχανήματος ἀνέσπασαν * * ἐπικαθῆκαν.* What does Livy call it?

4. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts:—(*a*) *ἔφασαν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τι πεσεῖσθαι τῶνδε τῶν ἡμερῶν.* (*b*) *αὐτῶν ὡς ἀλλοτρίων ὅσον οὔπω γενησομένων κατεφρόνει.* (*c*) *καὶ ἀπεῖπε πυρὰ μὴ καίειν.* (*d*) *τῶν μὲν ἄλλων γένει καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ δυνάμει διαφέροντε.* (*e*) *λέγεται νυκτὸς λαθὼν κατασκέψασθαι τὸ ἄστυ.*

5. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—*συνεπλάκη, ἀπέφηνεν, ἀνῃρήκει, διῄρηντο, ἀνεπήδων, ἠνώχλει, διερριμμένους, ἠλᾶτο, ἐσήλατο, ἐπανῆκτο, ἧστην, ἐδεδοίκει.*

6. Give the geographical position, with their Latin names, of:—*Σαρδόνα, Ἰαπυγίαν, Τάραντα, Αἰκανοῖς, Ἀργύριππα, Τυρρηνίας, Ταυρασία, Γάδειρα.*

7. (*a*) Decline:—*δόρυ, γυνή, κλείς, πᾶς, μέγας, οὗτος, τίς, ὅστις.* (*b*) Give the rules for the formation of the *comparative* and *superlative*, and *compare* the following:—*αἰσχρός, φίλος, πολύς, ἡδέως, μάλα, ἀγχι.* (*c*) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:—*λανθάνω, βαίνω, ἐλαύνω, φέρω, φημί.*

8. (*a*) State the general rules for the accentuation of nouns and verbs. (*b*) Decline the following nouns, accentuating them:—*νόσος. ὄνομα. πρᾶγμα. οἶκος. ἀδελφός.* (*c*) Accentuate the following verbs:—*ἀφικνεῖται. δυνήσει. χρήσθαι. οἰκοῦντας. διηλθον. ἐποιουν.* (*d*) Distinguish between:—*αἴτη, αὐτή,* and *ἡ αὐτή. δοκεῖ* and *δόκει. εἶ* and *εἰ. εἰς* and *εἷς. ἀλλὰ* and *ἄλλα.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—ÆSCHINES.—CONTRA CTESIPHONTEM.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Λέξουσι δὲ, ὦ 'Αθηναῖοι, καὶ ἕτερον λόγον ὑπεναντίον τῷ ἀρτίως εἰρημένῳ, ὡς ἄρα, ὅσα τις αἱρετὸς ὢν πράττει κατὰ ψήφισμα, οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα ἀρχὴ, ἀλλ' ἐπιμέλειά τις καὶ διακονία· ἀρχὰς δὲ φήσουσιν ἐκείνας εἶναι, ἃς οἱ θεσμοθέται ἀποκληροῦσιν ἐν τῷ Θησείῳ, κἀκείνας, ἃς ὁ δῆμος εἰωθε χειροτονεῖν ἐν ἀρχαιρεσίαις, στρατηγοὺς καὶ ἱππάρχους καὶ τὰς μετὰ τούτων ἀρχὰς, τὰς δ' ἄλλας ταύτας πραγματείας προστεταγμένας κατὰ ψήφισμα. ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς λόγους τοὺς τούτων νόμον ὑμέτερον παρέξομαι, ὃν ὑμεῖς ἐνομοθετήσατε λύσειν ἡγούμενοι τὰς τοιαύτας προφάσεις, ἐν ᾧ διαρρήδην γέγραπται, τὰς χειροτονητὰς φησιν ἀρχὰς ἁπάσας ἐνὶ περιλαβὼν ὀνόματι ὁ νομοθετης, καὶ προσειπὼν ἀρχὰς ἁπάσας εἶναι ἃς ὁ δῆμος χειροτονεῖ, καὶ τοὺς ἐπιστάτας φησὶ τῶν δημοσίων ἔργων. ἔστι δὲ ὁ Δημοσθένης τειχοποιὸς, ἐπιστάτης τοῦ μεγίστου τῶν ἔργων. καὶ πάντας, ὅσοι διαχειρίζουσί τι τῶν τῆς πόλεως πλέον ἢ τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας, καὶ ὅσοι λαμβάνουσιν ἡγεμονίας δικαστηρίων. οἱ δὲ τῶν ἔργων ἐπιστάται πάντες ἡγεμονίᾳ χρῶνται δικαστηρίου· τί τούτους κελεύει ποιεῖν; οὐ διακονεῖν, ἀλλ' ἀρχειν δοκιμασθέντας ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ αἱ κληρωταὶ ἀρχαὶ οὐκ ἀδοκίμαστοι, ἀλλὰ δοκιμασθεῖσαι ἀρχουσι, καὶ λόγον καὶ εὐθύνας ἐγγράφειν πρὸς τὸν γραμματέα καὶ τοὺς λογιστὰς, καθάπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς, κελεύει. ὅτι δὲ ἀληθῆ λέγω, τοὺς νόμους αὐτοὺς ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσεται.

(*b*) Ἐγὼ τὸν μὲν βίον τὸν Δημοσθένους ἐξετάζειν μακροτέρου λόγου ἔργον ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. τί γὰρ δεῖ νῦν ταῦτα λέγειν, ἢ τὰ περὶ τὴν τοῦ τραύματος γραφὴν αὐτῷ συμβεβηκότα, ὅτ' ἐγράψατο εἰς Ἄρειον πάγον Δημομέλην τὸν Παιανιέα ἀνεψιὸν ὄντα ἑαυτῷ, καὶ τὴν τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐπιτομήν· ἢ τὰ περὶ τὴν Κηφισοδότου στρατηγίαν καὶ τὸν τῶν νεῶν ἔκπλουν τὸν εἰς Ἑλλησπόντον, ὅτε εἷς ὢν τῶν τριηράρχων Δημοσθένης καὶ περιάγων τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τῆς νεὼς καὶ συσσιτῶν καὶ συνθύων καὶ συσπένδων, καὶ τούτων ἀξιωθεὶς διὰ τὸ πατρικὸς αὐτῷ φίλος εἶναι, οὐκ ὤκνησεν ἀπ' εἰσαγγελίας αὐτοῦ κρινομένου περὶ θανάτου κατήγορος γενέσθαι· καὶ ταῦτα ἤδη τὰ περὶ Μειδίαν καὶ τοὺς κονδύλους, οὓς ἔλαβεν ἐν τῇ ὀρχήστρᾳ χορηγὸς ὤν, καὶ ὡς ἀπέδοτο τριάκοντα μνῶν ἅμα τήν τε εἰς αὐτὸν ὕβριν καὶ τὴν τοῦ δήμου καταχειροτονίαν, ἣν ἐν Διονύσου κατεχειροτόνησε Μειδίου.

(*c*) Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν, ὦ 'Αθηναῖοι, παρεληλύθει τὰ Διονύσια, ἐγίγνοντο δὲ αἱ ἐκκλησίαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ προτέρᾳ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν ἀνεγνώσθη δόγμα κοινὸν τῶν συμμάχων, οὗ τὰ κεφάλαια διὰ βραχέων ἐγὼ προερῶ. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔγραψαν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ὑμᾶς μόνον βουλεύσασθαι, τὸ δὲ τῆς συμμαχίας ὄνομα ἐπιρρήδην,

οὐκ ἐπιλελησμένοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ἀναγκαιοτέραν ἡ καλλίω ὑπολαμβάνοντες εἶναι· ἔπειτα ἀπήντησαν ὀρθῶς ἰασόμενοι τὸ Δημοσθένους δωροδόκημα, καὶ προσέγραψαν ἐν τῷ δόγματι ἐξεῖναι τῷ βουλομένῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν τρισὶ μησὶν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν στήλην ἀναγεγράφθαι μετ' Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετέχειν τῶν ὅρκων καὶ τῶν συνθηκῶν, δύο μέγιστα προκαταλαμβάνοντες, πρῶτον μὲν τὸν χρόνον τὸν τῆς τριμήνου ταῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρεσβείαις ἱκανὸν γενέσθαι παρασκευάζοντες, ἔπειτα τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὔνοιαν τῇ πόλει μετὰ κοινοῦ συνεδρίου κτώμενοι, ἵν' εἰ παραβαίνοιντο αἱ συνθῆκαι, μὴ μόνοι μηδ' ἀπαράσκευοι πολεμήσαιμεν, ἃ νῦν ἡμῖν παθεῖν συνέβη διὰ Δημοσθένην. ὅτι δ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ δόγματος ἀκούσαντες μαθήσεσθε.

2. At what date was the suit of Æschines against Ctesiphon instituted? How long time elapsed before the trial took place? State definitely the accusation with Æschines brought against Ctesiphon, and also the three distinct grounds on which he based it.

3. (*a*) Define the meaning of the following terms:—*ὁ διώκων, ὁ φεύγων, ὁ ἑλών, ὁ ἁλούς, γραφή, εἰσαγγελία, ἐπιτιμία.* (*b*) State the difference in meaning between:—*λόγον τυχεῖν* and *λόγον διδόναι. θεῖναι νόμους* and *θέσθαι νόμους. γράφειν παράνομα* and *γράφεσθαι παρανόμων.*

4. (*a*) *ἕκτῃ φθίνοντος τοῦ Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος μηνός*:—Give the date according to our mode of reckoning, and explain the Attic method of dividing the month. (*b*) Explain the following expressions:—*τὰ Διονύσια. αἱ ἐκκλησίαι. μήτ' ἀπογνώτω μηδὲν μήτε καταγνώτω. ἐρανίζων στεφάνους. προξενίας εὑρημένοι. τραγῳδῶν ἀγωνιζομένων καινῶν. καθ' ἑκάστην πρυτανείαν. παρασκευὴν καὶ παράταξιν.* (*c*) Point out the distinction between *προβούλευμα, ψήφισμα,* and *νόμος.*

5. Give the etymology of the following words:—*ἐβουθύτει, καταγέλαστον, ψήφισμα, ἀνεμέσητον, αὐτοκράτορας, τραγῳδῶν, ἐκποιήτον, δρασμῷ, συλλήβδην, διαρρήδην, σκυθρωπόν.*

6. Construe the following extracts and explain the grammatical usages they illustrate:—(*a*) *τίθησι νόμον τὸν ἀπαγορεύοντα τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν.* (*b*) *διδάξω ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν παραδόξων.* (*c*) *ἵνα μὴ προλαβὼν χρήματα δρασμῷ χρήσῃ.* (*d*) *ἐπιβολὰς ἐπέβαλλε. ὁ τηλικοῦτος τὸ μέγεθος κόλαξ.* (*e*) *ὅπερ διατελῶ σπουδάζων παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν κατηγορίαν.* (*f*) *καὶ ὡς ἀπέδοτο τριάκοντα μνῶν τὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὕβριν.*

7. (*a*) Decline:—*γλυκύς, χαρίεις, μέλας, ἀληθής.* (*b*) Give the Genitives and Datives, in all numbers, of:—*θυγάτηρ, μάρτυς, ὁδούς, κλείς, ναῦς, κίων.* (*c*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of:—*σοφῶς, ταχέως, αἰσχρῶς, ἄνω, μάλα, ἐγγύς.*

8. (*a*) What cases are found after the following verbs, severally:—*ἀκούω, ἕπομαι, φείδομαι, ἄρχω, ἥδομαι*? (*b*) State the ordinary rule for the use of the Subj. or Opt. after *ἵνα* and *ὅπως.* (*c*) Give the distinction between *οὐ* and *μή.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—{ HERODOTUS.—BOOK V.
PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

Examiner..... ..REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Τὸ δὲ πρὸς βορέω τῆς χώρης ἐτι ταύτης οὐδεὶς ἐχει φράσαι τὸ ἀτρεκὲς, οἵτινές εἰσι ἀνθρώπων οἱ οἰκέοντες αὐτήν· ἀλλὰ τὰ πέρην ἤδη τοῦ Ἴστρου ἐρῆμος χώρη φαίνεται ἐοῦσα καὶ ἄπειρος. μούνους δὲ δύναμαι πυθέσθαι οἰκέοντας πέρην τοῦ Ἴστροὺ ἀνθρώπους, τοῖσι οὔνομα εἶναι Σιγύννας, ἐσθῆτι δὲ χρεωμένους Μηδικῇ. τοὺς δὲ ἵππους αὐτῶν εἶναι λασίους ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα, ἐπὶ πέντε δακτύλους τὸ βάφος τῶν τριχῶν· μικροὺς δὲ, καὶ σιμοὺς, καὶ ἀδυνάτους ἀνδρας φέρειν· ζευγνυμένους δὲ ὑπ' ἅρματα, εἶναι ὀξυτάτους· ἁρματηλατέειν δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους. κατήκειν δὲ τούτων τοὺς οὔρους ἀγχοῦ Ἐνετῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ Ἀδρίῃ. εἶναι δὲ Μήδων σφέας ἀποίκους λέγουσι. ὅκως δὲ οὗτοι Μήδων ἄποικοι γεγόνασι, ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἔχω ἐπιφράσασθαι· γένοιτο δ' ἂν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ. Σιγύννας δ' ὧν καλέουσι Λίγυες οἱ ἄνω ὑπὲρ Μασσαλίης οἰκέοντες τοὺς καπήλους· Κύπριοι δὲ, τὰ δόρατα. Ὡς δὲ Θρῇκες λέγουσι, μέλισσαι κατέχουσαι τὰ πέρην τοῦ Ἴστρου εἰσί· καὶ ὑπὸ τουτέων οὐκ εἶναι διελθεῖν τὸ προσωτέρω. ἐμοὶ μὲν νυν, ταῦτα λέγοντες, δοκέουσι λέγειν οὐκ οἰκότα· τὰ γὰρ ζῶα ταῦτα φαίνεται εἶναι δύσριγα· ἀλλά μοι τὰ ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον ἀοίκητα δοκέει εἶναι διὰ τὰ ψύχεα.

(*b*) Ὁ μὲν δὴ Κλεομένης, ὡς λέγεται, ἦν τε οὐ φρενήρης, ἀκρομανής τε. ὁ δὲ Δωριεὺς ἦν τῶν ἡλίκων πάντων πρῶτος· εὖ τε ἐπίστατο κατ' ἀνδραγαθίην αὐτὸς σχήσων τὴν βασιληίην. ὥστε ὢν οὕτω φρονέων, ἐπειδὴ ὅ τε Ἀναξανδρίδης ἀπέθανε, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι χρεώμενοι τῷ νόμῳ, ἐστήσαντο βασιλέα τὸν πρεσβύτατον Κλεομένεα, ὁ Δωριεὺς δεινόν τε ποιεύμενος, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιῶν ὑπὸ Κλεομένεος βασιλεύεσθαι, αἰτήσας λῆν Σπαρτιήτας, ἄγε ἐς ἀποικίην· οὔτε τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι χρηστηίῳ χρησάμενος, ἐς ἥντινα γῆν κτίσων ἴῃ, οὔτε ποιήσας οὐδὲν τῶν νομιζομένων. οἷα δὲ βαρέως φέρων, ἀπίει ἐς τὴν Λιβύην τὰ πλοῖα· κατηγέοντο δὲ οἱ ἄνδρες Θηραῖοι. ἀπικόμενος δ' ἐς Κίνυπα, οἴκισε χῶρον κάλλιστον τῶν Λιβύων παρὰ ποταμόν· ἐξελασθεὶς δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν τρίτῳ ἔτεῖ ὑπὸ Μακέων τε καὶ Λιβύων καὶ Καρχηδονίων, ἀπίκετο ἐς Πελοπόννησον.

2. (*a*) Give a brief account of the places and people mentioned in extracts (*a*) and (*b*) defining as accurately as you can their geographical position and giving their Latin names. (*b*) To what branches of the Hellenic family did the Spartans and Athenians severally belong? What political consequences to Greece generally flowed from the respective relationships of these two states?

3. Write explanatory notes on the following:—*ἀκρομανής, ἐφεδρον βασιλέα, ἐπαιώνιζον. φερέγγυος εἰμί, καταλύσιες, σταθμοὶ τείνοντες, ὑπεγγύους πλὴν θανάτου, κληρούχους, ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα.* Give the different meanings of the last.

4. (*a*) Mention the leading characteristics of the style of Herodotus, and describe the dialect he used. (*b*) Turn the following words into the Attic of Xenophon:—*ἔσσονες, πλεῦνας, ἐπίστια, ἀπηγήσιος, ἐμηχανέατο, τείν, ἴδον, τεῦ.* (*c*) Turn the following into the dialect of Herodotus:—*οὖν, ἐποίουν, λόγου, ἑαυτούς, ἡμᾶς, σοῦ, φιλεῖ, βασιλεῖ.*

5. Parse the following verbs:—*ἀποσταλῆναι, περιεφθέντων, δεοίατο, προσερέων, παρεσκευάδατο, ἥλωσαν, ἐμηχανέατο, ἐξελῶντα, διεξιοῦσι, ηὐδάξατο.*

6. State the difference in meaning between:—*ἐθέλω* and *βούλομαι*; *ἀποδίδωμι* and *ἀποδίδομαι*; *μισθόω* and *μισθοῦμαι*; *κατανεύω* and *ἀνανεύω*; *ἀποφῆναι, ἀποφήναι,* and *ἀπόφηναι.*

7. Translate into English:—

(*c*) ΧΟ. *οὐκ ἀκούσαις ἐπεθώϋξας*
τοῦτο, Προμηθεῦ.
καὶ νῦν ἐλαφρῷ ποδὶ κραιπνόσυτον
θᾶκον προλιποῦσ',
αἰθέρα θ' ἁγνὸν πόρον οἰωνῶν
ὀκριοέσσῃ χθονὶ τῇδε πελῶ·
τοὺς σοὺς δὲ πόνους
χρῄζω διὰ παντὸς ἀκοῦσαι.
ΩΚ. *ἥκω δολιχῆς τέρμα κελεύθου*
διαμειψάμενος πρὸς σὲ, Προμηθεῦ,
τὸν πτερυγωκῆ τόνδ' οἰωνὸν
γνώμῃ στομίων ἀτερ εὐθύνων·
ταῖς σαῖς δὲ τύχαις, ἴσθι, συναλγῶ.
τό τε γάρ με, δοκῶ, ξυγγενὲς οὕτως
ἐσαναγκάζει,
χωρίς τε γένους οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ
μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί.
γνώσει δὲ τάδ' ὡς ἔτυμ', οὐδὲ μάτην
χαριτογλωσσεῖν ἐνί μοι· φέρε γὰρ
σήμαιν' ὅ τι χρή σοι ξυμπράσσειν·
οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἐρεῖς ὡς Ὠκεανοῦ
φίλος ἐστὶ βεβαιότερός σοι.

(*d*) ΠΡ. *ἐπεὶ προθυμεῖσθ', οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι*
τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν πᾶν ὅσον προσχρήζετε.
σοὶ πρῶτον, Ἰοῖ, πολύδονον πλάνην φράσω,
ἣν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν.
ὅταν περάσῃς ῥεῖθρον ἠπείρων ὅρον,

πρὸς ἀντολὰς φλογῶπας ἡλιοστιβεῖς * * *
πόντου περῶσα φλοῖσβον, ἔς τ' ἂν ἐξίκῃ
πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης, ἵνα
αἱ Φορκίδες ναίουσι δηναιαὶ κόραι
τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτημέναι,
μονόδοντες, ἃς οὔθ' ἥλιος προσδέρκεται
ἀκτῖσιν οὔθ' ἡ νύκτερος μήνη ποτε.
πέλας δ' ἀδελφαὶ τῶνδε τρεῖς κατάπτεροι,
δρακοντόμαλλοι Γοργόνες βροτοστυγεῖς,
ἃς θνητὸς οὐδεὶς εἰσιδὼν ἕξει πνοάς·
τοιοῦτο μέν σοι τοῦτο φρούριον λέγω.
ἄλλην δ' ἄκουσον δυσχερῆ θεωρίαν·
ὀξυστόμους γὰρ Ζηνὸς ἀκραγεῖς κύνας
γρῦπας φύλαξαι, τόν τε μουνῶπα στρατὸν
Ἀριμασπὸν ἱπποβάμον' οἳ χρυσόρρυτον
οἰκοῦσιν ἀμφὶ νᾶμα Πλούτωνος πόρου·
τούτοις σὺ μὴ πέλαζε.

8. (*a*) Point out the Doric forms in extract (*c*) and give their Attic equivalents. (*b*) Explain the formation and give the equivalents of the following:—*χώ. κἀτα. ἀνήρ. θἀτερα. ταὐτῷ. ἐγῷμαι. ἐμοὐστι.*

9. Write short explanatory notes on the following:—(*a*) *γίγνωσκε σαυτόν. πρῶς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς. ἔνθεν ἐκραγήσονταί ποτε ποταμοὶ πυρὸς κ.τ.λ.* (*b*) *κληδόνας δυσκρίτους. ἐνοδίους συμβόλους. δεξιοί, εὐωνύμους* (οἰωνοί).

10. (*a*) Write down the scale of the Iambic Trimeter, pointing ou the isochronous feet. (*b*) Scan the first six verses of extract (*d*).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et feralis ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aena undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aeno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.

(*b*) Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curuum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentis laetumque choro Paeana canentis
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus ob patriam pugnando uolnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artis,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo;
Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.

(*c*) Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniaque Mycenas,

Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maxumus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore voltus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos.

2. Explain, briefly, the historical allusions in ext. (*c*), and give the reasons for making the *ille* of vss. 1 and 3 refer to two distinct persons.

3. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts and express their meaning in prose:—(*a*) Stat ductis sortibus urna. (*b*) Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum. (*c*) Dardana Paridis tela manusque. (*d*) Aeneae addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. (*e*) Nocturnas inchoat aras. (*f*) Quam tua navis spoliata armis excussa magistro deficeret. (*g*) Primam qui legibus urbem fundabit. (*h*) Dejecto lumina voltu.

4. Give the force and meaning of the adverbs in the following:—(*a*) Quae sint ea flumina *porro*. (*b*) *Pariter* pietate *vel* armis egregius. (*c*) Dicam *equidem*. (*d*) Silex *jam jam* lapsura. (*e*) *Tum demum* sacrae panduntur portae. (*f*) Quos *jam inde* ut prospexit. (*g*) Fare *jam istinc*. (*h*) Explain the following archaic forms:—Divom, volt, olli, aurai.

5. Discuss the grammatical construction and interpretation of the following extracts, and state the grounds of your explanations:—(*a*) Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere cælo. (*b*) Non indebita posco regna meis fatis. (*c*) Et pater ipsa suo superum jam signat honore. (*d*) Ter conatus collo dare brachia circum. (*e*) Alacris palmas utrasque tetendit. (*f*) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum. (*h*) Sortem animi miseratus iniquam.

6. Parse (giving the first Sing. Present, Perfect, and Future, Indicative, of each,) the following verbs:—attigerint, districti, sequere, elata, strictum, desueta, laetere, edūcet, edŭcet, passi, torsit, utĕre, fusi, miserate.

7 Give the etymology of the following, and the cognate forms of any in Greek or English:—brumali, armis, ambages, juga, postuma, seclusum, oblivia, caminis, mœnia, lacerum, populata, ululare, cognomine, bidentis, senta, situ.

8. Give the scheme of the metre and scan the first six vss. of ext. (*c*).

9. (*a*) Write down the Nom., Sing. and Plu., of the following:—litoris, silvestrem, inertem, cæspite, viridi, arcibus, sortibus, alarum, frigore, fornice. (*b*) What cases are found after the following verbs:—caveo, misereor, fungor, potior? (*c*) What cases do the following prepositions take, and with what difference of meaning:—sub, super, in?

10. (*a*) State the difference in meaning between:—oblīti and oblĭti; occīdit and occĭdit; nītĕre and nĭtĕre; ēdit and ĕdit; impendēre and impendĕre; amator and amans; lēvis and lĕvis; patiens laborum and patiens labores.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—VALERIUS MAXIMUS.—BOOK III.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Idem cum salutandi gratia praetextatus ad Syllam venisset et capita proscriptorum in atrium allata vidisset, atrocitate rei commotus paedagogum suum Sarpedonem nomine interrogavit, quapropter nemo inveniretur, qui tam crudelem tyrannum occideret: cumque is, non voluntatem hominibus, sed facultatem deesse, quod salus eius magno militum praesidio custodiretur, respondisset: ut ferrum sibi daretur, obsecravit, affirmando perfacile se eum interfecturum, quod in lecto illius considere soleret. Paedagogus et animum Catonis agnovit, et propositum exhorruit, eumque postea ad Syllam excussum semper adduxit. Nihil hoc admirabilius. Puer, in officina crudelitatis deprehensus, victorem non extimuit, tum maxime consules, municipia, legiones, equestris ordinis maiorem partem trucidantem. Ipsum Marium si quis eo loci statuisset, celerius aliquid de fuga sua, quam de Syllae nece, cogitasset.

Cuius filium Faustum C. Cassius, condiscipulum suum, in schola proscriptionem paternam laudantem, ipsumque, cum per aetatem potuisset, idem facturum minitantem, colapho percussit. Dignam manum, quae publico parricidio se non contaminaret.

(*b*) Cui facto par illa fiducia, quod postquam Africam attigit, speculatores Annibalis in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Poenorum percunctatus est, sed circa omnes manipulos diligentissime deducendos curavit: interrogatosque, an satis ea considerassent, quae speculari iussi erant, prandio dato ipsis iumentisque eorum, incolumes dimisit. Quo tam pleno fiduciae spiritu prius animos hostium, quam arma contudit. Verum ut ad domestica eximiae eius fiduciae acta veniamus: cum a L. Scipione ex Antiochensi pecunia H-S. quadragies ratio in curia reposceretur, prolatum ab eo librum, quo acceptae et expensae summae continebantur et refelli inimicorum accusatio poterat, discerpsit: indignatus, de ea re dubitari, quae sub ipso legato administrata fuerat. Quin etiam in hunc modum egit: *Non reddo, patres conscripti, aerario vestro H-S. quadragies rationem, alieni imperii minister, quod meo ductu meisque auspiciis bis millies H-S. uberius feci. Neque enim huc puto mulignitatis ventum, ut de mea innocentia quaerendum sit. Nam cum Africum totum potestati vestrae subiecerim, nihil ex ea quod meum diceretur, praeter cognomen, retuli. Non igitur me Punicae, non fratrem meum Asiaticae gazae avarum reddiderunt: sed uterque nostrum magis invidia, quam pecunia, locupletior est.* Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

(*c*) Quid feminae cum concione? si patrius mos servetur, nihil: sed ubi domestica quies seditionum agitata fluctibus est priscae consuetudinis auctoritas convellitur: plusque valet, quod violentia cogit, quam quod suadet et praecipit verecundia. Itaque te, Sempronia, Ti. et C. Gracchorum soror, uxor Scipionis Aemiliani, non ut absurde gravissimis virorum operibus inserens, maligna relatione comprehendam; sed quia, a

tribuno plebis producta ad populum, in maxima confusione nihil a tuorum amplitudine degenerasti, honorata memoria prosequar. Coacta es eo loci consistere, ubi principum civitatis perturbari frons solebat: instabat tibi torvo vultu minas profundens amplissima potestas; clamor imperitae multitudinis obstrepebat, totum forum acerrimo studio nitebatur, ut Equitio, cui Semproniae gentis falsum ius quaerebatur, tanquam filio Tiberii fratris tui, osculum dares: tu tamen illum, nescio quibus tenebris protractum portentum, exsecrabili audacia ad usurpandum alienam proquinquitatem tendentem, repulisti.

2. Write short explanatory notes on the following:—Statua *bullata* et incincta *praetexta*. *Paedagogus*. Pons *sublicius*. *Opima* spolia *Jovi Feretrio* retulit. *Eculeo* impositi. *Pallio* et *crepidis* usus est. *Vadimonia facere*. *Jus dicere*. Ferreos *murices*. Sine ullis *imaginibus*.

3. (*a*) Explain the origin and meaning of the sign IIS, and give the full expression, in Latin, for the sums mentioned in ext. (*b*). (*b*) Give the value, and state the difference between *Sestertius* and *Sestertium*. Explain grammatically the latter form.

4. Construe the following extracts:—(*a*) Apertum et animosum bonae fiduciae pectus emenso, quasi debitum superest, opus constantiae repraesentare; natura enim sic comparatum est, ut, quisquis se aliquid ordine ac recte mente complexum confidit vel iam gestum si obtrectetur, acriter tueatur, vel nondum editum si interpelletur, sine ulla cunctatione ad effectum perducat. (*b*) Quae, oppositu eius legitima grassari via prohibita, iniusto praetorum cruore manus suas contaminare perseveravit: nec timuit Socrates, ne consternatae patriae undecimus furor mors ipsius existeret.

5. Parse the following verbs:—direxissent, absciso, effudit, inustum, sternendarum, cupitam, possedit, excussit, illisum, potiti essent, inseruisset.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:—cunabula, culmea, stragem, orbus, sospes, foculo, probabilis, fasces, caducus, obliterentur, elucubratum, carunculae.

7. (*a*) Decline the following:—frons (frondis), vis, vulgus, fulgur, ós, ôs. (*b*) Give the Genitives and Datives, sing. and plu., of merces, filia, domus, plus, uterque. (*c*) Write down the Comp. and Superlat. of:—vetus, felix, saepe, diu, nuper. (*d*) Give the Perf. and Sup. of:—metior, mentior, paciscor, fido, findo.

8. (*a*) Illustrate by examples the uses of *quin*, *quominus*, and *ne*. (*b*) After what kind of adverbs, used substantively, is the *Partitive Genitive* used? Give instances. (*c*) State when the *Ablative of manner* is generally used without the preposition *cum* and when with it. (*d*) Name the changes of Mood that take place when a speech is transferred to the oblique form.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) DE. Ehem opportune: te ipsum quaerito.
MI. Quid tristis es? DE. Rogas me? ubi nobis Aeschinust?
Scin iam quid tristis ego sim? MI. Dixin hoc fore?
Quid fecit? DE. Quid ille fecerit? quem neque pudet
Quicquam, nec metuit quemquam, neque legem putat
Tenere se ullam. nam illa quæ antehac facta sunt
Omitto: modo quid designauit? MI. Quid nam id est?
DE. Foris ecfregit atque in ædis inruit
Alienas: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam
Mulcauit usque ad mortem: eripuit mulierem
Quam amabat. clamant omnes indignissume
Factum esse: hoc aduenienti quot mihi, Micio,
Dixere! in orest omni populo. denique,
Si conferendum exemplumst, non fratrem uidet
Rei dare operam ruri parcum ac sobrium?
Nullum huius simile factum. hæc quom illi, Micio,
Dico, tibi dico: tu illum corrumpi sinis.
MI. Homine inperito numquam quicquam iniustiust,
Qui nisi quod ipse fecit nil rectum putat.
DE. Quorsum istuc? MI. Quia tu, Demea, hæc male iudicas.
Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adulescentulum
Scortari, neque potare: non est: neque foris
Ecfringere. hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus,
Non siit egestas facere nos. tu nunc tibi
Id laudi ducis, quod tum fecisti inopia?
Iniuriumst: nam si esset unde id fieret,
Faceremus. et illum tu tuom, si esses homo,
Sineres nunc facere, dum per ætatem licet,
Potius quam, ubi te expectatum eiecisset foras,
Alieniore ætate post faceret tamen.

(*b*) DE. Laudo: Ctesipho, *patrissas:* abi, uirum te iudico.
SY. Laudas? ne ille continebit posthac, si sapiet, manus.
DE. Fortiter. SY. Perquam, quia miseram mulierem et me seruo-
Qui referire non audebam, uicit: hui, perfortiter. [lum,
DE. Non potuit melius. idem quod ego sensit te esse huic rei caput.
Sed estne frater intus? SY. Non est. DE. Vbi illum inueniam
cogito.
SY. Scio ubi sit, uerum hodie nunquam monstrabo. DE. Hem,
quid ais? SY. Ita.
DE. Dimminuetur tibi quidem iam cerebrum. SY. At nomen nescio
Illius hominis, sed locum noui ubi sit. DE. Dic ergo locum.
SY. Nostin *porticum* apud macellum hac deorsum? DE. Quid ni
nouerim?
SY. Praeterito hac recta platea sursum: ubi eo ueneris,
Cliuos deorsum uorsum est: hac te praecipitato: postea
Est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi *angiportum* propter est,

De. Qua nam? Sy. Illi ubi etiam caprificus magna est. De. Noui.
Sy. Hac pergito.
De. Id quidem angiportum non est peruium. Sy. Verum hercle: uah,
Censen hominem me esse? erraui: in porticum rursum redi:
Sane hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.
(*c*) Numquam ita quisquam bene *subducta ratione* ad uitam fuit,
Quin res aetas usus semper aliquid adportet noui,
Aliquid moneat: ut illa quae te scire credas nescias,
Et quae tibi putaris prima, in experiundo ut repudies.
Quod nunc mi euenit: nam ego uitam duram, quam uixi usque adhuc,
Prope iam excurso spatio mitto. id quam ob rem? re ipsa repperi
Facilitate nil esse homini melius atque clementia.
Id esse uerum ex me atque ex fratre quoiuis facilest noscere.
Ille suam egit semper uitam in otio, in conuiuiis,
Clemens, placidus, *nulli laedere os*, adridere omnibus:
Sibi uixit: sibi sumptum fecit: omnes bene dicunt, amant.
Ego ille agrestis, saeuos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax
Duxi uxorem: quam ibi miseriam uidi! nati filii,
Alia cura: heia autem, dum studeo illis ut quam plurimum
Facerem, contriui in quaerundo uitam atque aetatem meam:
Nunc exacta aetate hoc fructi pro labore ab eis fero,
Odium: ille alter sine labore patria potitur commoda.

2. (*a*) Write short explanatory and critical notes on the words in Italics in the above extracts. (*b*) Explain the following:—(1) Non posteriores feram. (2) Ad Dianæ. (3) Ruri agere vitam. (4) Clanculum patres quæ alii faciunt. (5) Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? (6) Cupide accipiat faxo.

3. Give the meaning, composition, and derivation of the following words:—scrupulum, prolubium, maceriam, villi, mastigia, pultare, cedo, bellissimum, silicernium, oppido, edepol, sæclum.

4. Analyse the construction and explain the syntax of the following extracts:—(*a*) Hominem maximi preti te esse hodie animo judicavi meo. (*b*) Aliquo abeam, atque edormiscam hoc villi. (*c*) Sane nollem huc exitum. (*d*) Discrucior animi. (*e*) Et istam, quod potes, fac consolere. (*f*) Profugiet aliquo militatum. (*g*) Dari nuptum non potest.

5. Translate the following, with explanatory notes on the parts in Italics:—

Graeca Menandry Acta *Ludis Funeralibus* Lvcio Aemilio Pavlo Qvos *Fecere* Q. Fabivs Maxvmvs P. Cornelivs Africanvs. *Egere* L. Atilivs Praen. L. Ambivivs Tvrpio. *Modos Fecit* Flaccvs Clavdi *Tibiis Serranis*. Tota Facta Sexta M. Cornelio Cethego L. Gallo Cos

6. (*a*) Write out the words in full of which the following forms are contractions:—sis. dis. exporge. demsi. produxe. prorsus. cedo. (*imper.*) lautum. enarramus. demum. ellum. siit. actutum. (*b*) Give the later and more common forms for the following:—tradier, faxo, faxim. (*c*) Write down according to the common orthography the following words as written by Fleckeisen:—hauscio, quor, nunciam, ipsus, ilico, erus, quoipiam, quoiuis, edepol, reprendi.

7. (*a*) Point out peculiarities of construction, in Terence, with the verbs:—(1) utor, (2) fungor, (3) potior, (4) dolet, (5) decet. (*b*) How do you account for the doubling of the consonant in such forms as *repperi* and *rettuli?*

8. (*a*) Illustrate the use of the Infinitive mood as a verbal substantive, and state in what cases it may be used. How are the other cases supplied? (*b*) In what Participles is the Latin verb deficient? With what class of verbs is the Perfect Participle found? (*c*) How are such expressions and constructions as the following to be explained? Patrem tam placidum reddo quam ovem. Galeam induitur. Vir cetera egregius.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—{TACITUS.—GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA. JUVENAL.—SATIRES III. AND VIII.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Quotiens bella non ineunt, multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt dediti somno ciboque, fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus nihil agens, delegata domus et penatium et agrorum cura feminis senibusque et infirmissimo cuique ex familia: ipsi hebent, mira diversitate naturae cum idem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem. mos est civitatibus ultro ac viritim conferre principibus vel armentorum vel frugum, quod pro honore acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit. gaudent praecipue finitimarum gentium donis, quæ non modo a singulis sed et publice mittuntur, electi equi, insignia arma, phalerae torquesque; iam et pecuniam accipere docuimus.

(*b*) Prima castrorum rudimenta in Britannia Suetonio Paulino, diligenti ac moderato duci, adprobavit, electus quem contubernio aestimaret. nec Agricola licenter, more invenum qui militiam in lasciviam vertunt, neque segniter ad voluptates et commeatus titulum tribunatus et inscitiam rettulit: sed noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, discere a peritis, sequi optimos, nihil adpetere in iactationem, nihil ob formidinem recusare simulque et anxius et intentus agere. non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit: trucidati veterani, incensae coloniae, intercepti exercitus: tum de salute, mox de victoria certavere. quae cuncta etsi consiliis ductuque alterius agebantur, ac summa rerum et recuperatae provinciae gloria in ducem cessit, artem et usum et stimulos addidere iuveni, intravitque animum militaris gloriae cupido, ingratam temporibus quibus sinistra erga eminentes interpretatio nec minus periculum ex magna fama quam ex mala.

(*c*) In proelio fortiorem esse qui spoliet: nunc ab ignavis plerumque et imbellibus eripi domos, abstrahi liberos, iniungi dilectus, tamquam mori tantum pro patria nescientibus. quantulum enim transisse militum, si sese Britanni numerent? sic Germanias excussisse iugum: et flumine, non Oceano defendi. sibi patriam coniuges parentes, illis avaritiam et luxuriam causas belli esse. recessuros, ut divus Iulius recessisset, modo virtutem maiorum suorum aemularentur. neve proelii unius aut alterius eventu pavescerent: plus impetus, maiorem constantiam penes miseros esse. iam Britannorum etiam deos misereri, qui Romanum ducem absentem, qui relegatum in alia insula exercitum detinerent; iam ipsos, quod difficillimum fuerit, deliberare. porro in eius modi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere.

2. (*a*) Point out any mistakes made by Tacitus in the geographical description of Britain. (*b*) Write down the modern names of:—Clota, Bodotria, Taus, Orcades, Mona (of Tacitus), Mona (of Cæsar).

3. (*a*) Turn ext. (*c*) into the *oratio recta*. (*b*) Construe, and explain the grammatical construction of the first two sentences in ext. (*b*).

4. Give the exact import of the prepositions used by Tacitus in the following expressions:—Citra Romanum sanguinem bellanti. ex magnitudine deorum arbitrantur. in hæc munera uxor accipitur. pro solita Germanorum inertia. juxta liberatem. submittere crinem. ingemere agris.

5. State the difference in meaning between the following words:—gens, natio. cassis, galea. potestas, potentia. turma, cuneus. lucus, nemus. auspicia, sortes. defendere, tueri. connexi, cohærentes. quæstum, mercedem. fenus, usura.

6. (*a*) What are the modern names of the rivers Rhenus, Rhodanus, Mosa, Amisia, Visurgis, Albis, and Lupia? (*b*) Where were the Decumates Agri? (*c*) *In insula oceani*:—two islands have been named by different editors in connection with this:—give their names, and the reasons that have been respectively urged in their favour.

7. (*d*) Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit. Exeat, inquit,
Si pudor est, et de *pulvino* surgat *equestri*,
Cujus res *legi non sufficit*, et sedeant hic
Lennum pueri quocumque in fornice nati,
Hic paudat *nitidi præconis* filius inter
Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque *lanistæ*.
Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.
Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellæ
Sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?
Quando in consilio est Ædilibus? Agmine facto
Debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi; sed Romæ durior illis
Conatus; magno hospitium miserabile, magno
Servorum ventres et frugi cœnula magno.
Fictilibus cœnare pudet, quod turpe negavit
Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam,
Contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.

(*e*) Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem;
Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi,
Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Sufficiunt Dis infernis Terræque parenti:
Pluris enim Decii, quam quæ servantur ab illis.

8. Write short notes explanatory of:—(1) The social customs and practices noted by the italics of extracts (*d*). (2) The historical persons and events alluded to in extract (*e*).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek:—

1. The general of the Persians led his army into the country of the Athenians, and laid waste the greater part of it.

2. These events happened while Cyrus was king of the Persians.

3. The king himself said that it was a praiseworthy thing to speak well of all men.

4. Never flatter those who do injury to their country and their friends.

5. Socrates, the philosopher, was both wise and good.

6. Some spoke well of the king, whilst others spoke ill of him.

7. The general who treats his soldiers well is deserving of praise from all his fellow-citizens.

8. The army came in order to ravage the greater part of the Peloponnesus.

9. If the citizens had not been unjust, they would not have condemned the generals to death.

10. They know not what to do with the slave whom the king has placed in their power.

(B) Translate into Latin:—

1. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, defeated the Romans at the battle of Cannae, and his troops acquired great booty.

2. You and your friend have finished the work to your satisfaction; but my friend and I have left ours undone.

3. The river Euphrates flowed through the midst of Babylon, a city very magnificent, very rich, and very famous in ancient times.

4. It is the duty of parents to teach their children justice, temperance, filial affection, and a love of truth, in order to their becoming good citizens.

5. We ought not to put confidence in bad men; but those who are wiser and better than ourselves should be trusted by us.

6. We should always prefer what is right to that which is expedient only.

7. He made answer that it was pleasant to confer benefits upon the good.

8. He was born at Athens; lived a short time at Corinth; went thence to Thebes and died there.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Tarquinius gained his power wickedly, and no less wickedly did he exercise it. He kept a guard of armed men about him, and he ruled all things at his own will: many were they whom he spoiled of their goods, many were they whom he banished, and many also whom he slew. He despised the senate, and made no new senators in the place of those whom he slew, or who died in the course of nature, wishing that the senators might become fewer and fewer, till there should be none of them left. And he made friends of the chief men among the Latins, and gave his daughter in marriage to Mamilius of Tusculum; and he became very powerful amongst the Latins, insomuch that when Turnus Herdonius of Aricia had dared to speak against him in the great assembly of the Latins, Tarquinius accused him of plotting his death, and procured false witnesses to confirm his charge; so that the Latins judged him to be guilty, and ordered him to be drowned.

2. At that time there came a strange woman to the King, and offered him nine books of the prophecies of the Sybil for a certain price. When the king refused them, the woman burnt three of the books, and then offered the six at the same price; but they mocked her, and would not take the books. Then she went away and burnt three more, and came back and asked still the same price for the remaining three. At this the king was astonished, and asked of the augurs what he should do. They bade him by all means to buy the books that were left. So he bought them; and the woman was seen no more from that day forward.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

Hannibal was twenty-six years of age when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, upon the sudden death of Hasdrubal. Two years, we have seen, had been employed in expeditions against the native Spaniards; the third year was devoted to the siege of Saguntum. Hannibal's pretext for attacking it was, that the Saguntines had oppressed one of the Spanish tribes in alliance with Carthage; but no caution in the Saguntine government could have avoided a quarrel, which their enemy was determined to provoke. Saguntum, although not a city of native Spaniards, resisted as obstinately as if the very air of Spain had breathed into foreign settlers on its soil the spirit so often, in many different ages, displayed by the Spanish people. Saguntum was defended like Numantia and Gerona: the siege lasted eight months; and when all hope was gone, several of the chiefs kindled a fire in the market-place, and after having thrown in their most precious effects, leapt into it themselves, and perished. Still the spoil found in the place was very considerable: there was a large treasure of money, which Hannibal kept for his war expenses; there were numerous captives, whom he distributed amongst his soldiers as their share of the plunder; and there was much costly furniture from the public and private buildings, which he sent home to decorate the temples and palaces of Carthage.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Our soldiers, under the command of Scipio, have subdued two countries, of a soil more fertile than ours and become, by a series of battles and by intestine discord, less populous; let them divide and enjoy it. The beaten should always pay the expenses of the war, and the instigators should be deprived of their possessions and their lives. Which, I pray you, is the more reasonable; that the Roman people shall incur debts by having conquered, or that the weight of those debts shall fall totally on the vanquished? Either the war was unjust against *them*, or the conditions of peace against *us*. Our citizens are fined and imprisoned (since their debts begin with fine and end with imprisonment) for having hurt them. What! shall we strike and run away? or shall our soldier, when he hath stripped the armour from his adversary, say, No, I will not take this; I will go to Rome, and suit myself with better!

2. The peace of Constance presented a noble opportunity of establishing a permanent union. But, dark, long-cherished hatred, and that implacable vindictiveness which, at least in former ages, distinguished the private manners of Italy, deformed her natural character, which can only be the aggregate of individual passions. For revenge she threw away the pearl of great price, and sacrificed even the recollection of that liberty which had stalked like a majestic spirit among the ruins of Milan. The victim by turns of selfish and sanguinary factions of petty tyrants, and of foreign invaders, Italy has fallen like a star from its place in heaven; she has seen her harvests trodden down by the horses of the stranger, and the blood of her children wasted in quarrels not their own. Conquering or conquered, still alike a slave; a long retribution for the tyranny of Rome.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Write a short sketch of the life of Herodotus, mentioning particularly the cause of his leaving his native country, the principal countries through which he travelled, and the chief grounds on which his fame as an Historian rests. Name the leading writers of history previous to his time.

2. Give an account, with dates, of the origin and principal events of the Persian Wars.

3. What was the period of the Athenian supremacy in the affairs of Greece? Name the statesmen and generals that mainly contributed to to the maintenance of that supremacy.

4. State the distinction between a *Despotism*, *Monarchy*, *Oligarchy*, and *Democracy*, as they are found in the history of Greece, and give the derivation of these terms. Name the most celebrated *Despots* in Grecian history. What term did the Greeks apply to them.

5. Give a short account, with dates, of the following events :—(1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls; (2) Establishment of the Decemvirate; (3) The war with Pyrrhus.

6. Write down the principal Tenses of the verbs *εἰμί*, *εἶμι*, *φημί*, *ἵημι*.

7. Write down the case-endings in Greek and Latin. Explain such forms as *οἴκοι*. *οἴκοθεν*. *domi*. *militiæ*. *ruri*. *ubi*.

8. Illustrate the use of *ἄν*, with the Indicative, Optative, Infinitive, and Participle.

9. Distinguish between the meanings of the following words according to the difference of their accentuation :—*δῆμος*. *καλος*. *πειθω*. *τροπος*. *ἦν*. *νοσων*.

10. Explain the use of the Gerunds and Supines in Latin. How would you supply their place in Greek? Illustrate by examples.

11. Translate into Greek, and also into Latin,—I am going to the city to see the king,—in all the modes by which a purpose can be expressed in each language.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.—GIBBON AND HUME.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of the civil and military administration of the Empire under Constantine and his immediate successor.

2. Give an account of the part which was played in the disintegration of the Empire by the Teutonic and Slavonic races, respectively.

3. Give a brief account of the reign and character of Julian.

4. Give an account of the history of Charlemagne, and of his relation to the Papacy, and its influence on the subsequent history of Europe.

5. Give a list of the Crusades, specifying in regard to each (1) its date, (2) its leaders, (3) its results.

6. What were the immediate causes and results of the *Magna Charta?*

7. State briefly (1) the origin, (2) the leading events, (3) the results social and political, of the Wars of the Roses.

8. Write a sketch of the history of the house of Tudor, and show the relationship of Lady Jane Grey, and Lady Arabella Stuart to Mary and James I., respectively.

9. Give an account of the immediate causes of the Great Civil War.

10. Discuss briefly the constitutional questions which were involved in the Revolution of 1688.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. *a.* Name the three peninsulas of Southern Europe, and give a general description of them. *b.* Give the latitude, and names, of the mountains which formed the northern boundary of Greece. *c.* By what names did the Greeks designate themselves and their country? *d.* Name the islands on the W. of Greece, and give their modern names.

2. Name the colonies that were founded by the Greeks:—(1) on the West coast of Asia Minor, (2) in Sicily, and (3) in Southern Italy.

3. Give the dates of the rise and downfall of the Persian empire, with a short account of the leading personages and battles attending these events.

4. Define the period of (1) the Athenian and (2) of the Spartan Supremacy in the affairs of Greece, and state what was the polity and policy of these states, respectively.

5. What was *Ostracism* and where was it practised?

6. Give an account of the early inhabitants of Italy. Narrate briefly, the legend of the foundation of Rome.

7. What was the character of the office of the *Tribunus Plebis* and what led to its establishment?

8. At what period, and by what principal wars, had Rome made herself mistress of Italy?

9. What important events took place in the following years (B.C.), in the history of Rome:—390, 263, 216, 202, and 146?

10. Write explanatory notes on the following:—(*a*) *Quirites.* (*b*) *Patres Conscripti.* (*c*) *Dictator.* (*d*) *MagisterEquitum.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND:—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID.—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides.

a. Find a square equal to the sum of any number of given squares.

2. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the rectangles under the whole and each of the parts.

3. The square of the side opposite an acute angle of a triangle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing it by twice the rectangle under either of them, and the segment of the other contained between the acute angle and the foot of the perpendicular let fall from the opposite angle.

a. If the middle point of the base of a triangle be joined to the vertex, the sum of the squares of the sides is equal to twice the square of half the base, and twice the square of the bisecting line.

4. Find the centre of a given circle.

5. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

6. Divide a right line similarly to a given divided line.

a. Divide a right line into n equal parts.

7. In the *same* circle angles at the centre are proportional to the arcs on which they stand.

8. At present the value of the British Sovereign is $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$, it is proposed to lessen the value of the dollar by Act of Parliament, so that the Sovereign shall be worth $\$5.04\frac{1}{2}$; calculate what sum in the proposed currency would be equivalent to $\$2600$ of the present currency.

9. Find the diameter of a circle whose area is one square inch, assuming that the area of a circle is πr^2.

10. Add $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{7}{8}$ together, divide the sum by the half of $\frac{4}{5}$ and reduce the result to a decimal.

11. The mean distance of Mercury from the sun is 0.38 times the Earth's distance from the Sun. Assuming the Earth to travel in a circle round the Sun in 365.25 days at the rate of 16.8 geographical miles per second, and that 60 geographical miles are equal to $69\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, find the distance of Mercury from the Sun in statute miles.

12. Find the interest on $\$3678.56$ for 5 months at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868,

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD:—9 A.M. TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the unit of circular measure and find the number of seconds in it.

a. An arc one inch in length subtends an angle of 1″, find the length of the radius.

2. Define sine, cosine, tangent and secant of an arc and of an angle respectively, and prove $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$; $\sin A = \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}$

3. Trace the changes of sign which the sine, cosine, and tangent, undergo as the angle increases from 0°. to 360°.

4. Prove $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

$$\tan (A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

a. If $A + B = 45°$ and $\tan A = \frac{1}{5}$, find tan B.

5. The sides of a triangle are in the same ratio as the sines of the opposite angles.

6. Prove $\sin \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$

7. If $a = 25$, $b = 9$, $c = 4$, $d = 1$, find the value of

$$\sqrt{bc} + 3\sqrt{acd} - 3\sqrt{b^2 d} + \sqrt{c^3 d^2}.$$

8. Divide 1 by $1 - 2x + x^2$ to 4 terms in the quotient, and verify the result by multiplication.

9. Find the square root of

$$x^6 - 4x^5 y + 8x^4 y^2 - 10x^3 y^3 + 8x^2 y^4 - 4xy^5 + y^6.$$

10. Solve the equations

$$\frac{132x + 1}{3x + 1} + \frac{8x + 5}{x - 1} = 52;$$

$$2x - \frac{y+3}{4} = 7 + \frac{3y - 2x}{5}; \quad 4y - \frac{8 - x}{3} = 22\tfrac{1}{2} - \frac{2y+1}{2};$$

$$\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} = \frac{1}{r}, \frac{a}{x} + \frac{c}{z} = \frac{1}{q}, \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = \frac{1}{p};$$

$$\frac{1}{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \frac{1}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{a}{x^2}.$$

11. A surd cannot be equal to the sum or difference of a rational quantity and a surd, or, of two dissimilar surds.

12. The weight of a bottle when filled with water is 752.32 grains, when the bottle contains air only it weighs 252.21 grains, assuming water to be 815 times as heavy as air, find the weight of the bottle, and also of the air which it contains.

13. There is a number of two digits whose difference is 2, and if it be diminished by half as much again as the sum of the digits, the digits will be inverted; find it.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND :—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. On a given right line construct a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given one.

2. If a right line be cut into any two segments, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one segment is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that segment together with the square of the other.

3. In equal circles, equal angles whether they be at the centres or at the circumferences stand upon equal arcs.

a. Parallel chords of a circle intercept equal arcs.

4. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

5. Give Euclid's definition of the equality of two ratios. Apply it in proving that triangles having the same altitude are in the same ratio as their bases.

6. Find a mean proportional between two given right lines.

7. Construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given one and equal to another.

8. Out of a cubical vessel of water whose side is 2 feet long, and which is full of water, 5 gallons are removed. Find by how many inches the depth of the water in the vessel is lessened, assuming that a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., and a cubic foot 1000 ounces.

9. A map 5 feet square represents an area of 100,000 square miles. Another map drawn on a scale of 6 inches to the mile, represents a portion of country which on the first is equal in area to 1 square inch. One side of this second map is 3 feet long, what is the length of the other side?

10. Find the square root of 3.0567.

11. Add together $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + 2\frac{7}{8}$; divide the result by half the difference between $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$, and reduce the quotient to a decimal.

12. Find the interest on £476 16s. 8d. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum for 7 months.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD:—9 A.M. TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove that the number of seconds in any angle subtended by the arc a of a circle whose radius is r, is given by the formula

$$A'' = \frac{a}{r} 206265.$$

N. B.—The only number to be assumed is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

2. Prove $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$: $\cos A = \sqrt{\frac{\cos ec^2 A - 1}{\cos ec A}}$;

a. If $\tan A = 0.7$, calculate $\cos A$ to three places of decimals.

3. Prove $\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$;

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}.$$

a. If $\tan 2A = \frac{1}{6}$, find $\tan A$.

4. In any triangle $\cos \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$.

5. To find the height of a hill, a horizontal base line was measured in the same vertical plane with the top of the hill, and found to be 1356 feet long; the two angles of elevation of the top were 36°50′ and 25°36′ respectively; calculate the height.

6. The two sides and the included angle of a triangle are 516 ft., 219 ft. and 98°54′ respectively, calculate the base angles.

7. Define a logarithm. Prove that the logarithm of the pth power of any number is p times the logarithm of the number.

a. Find by logarithms a fourth proportional to the numbers 1.5684, ·00361 and 356.4128.

8. Solve the equations,

$$\tfrac{1}{6}x - 1\tfrac{2}{3} = 8\tfrac{3}{5} + 2\left(\tfrac{2}{3}x - 1\right) - \tfrac{1}{2}(x + 8)$$

$$\frac{2x + a}{3(x-a)} + \frac{3x - a}{2(x + a)} = 2\tfrac{1}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 2\sqrt{ax + a^2}} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\frac{5x}{x-4} - \frac{3x-2}{2x-3} = 2.$$

9. The plate of a looking-glass is 18 inches by 12, and it is to be framed with a frame of uniform width, whose area is to be equal to that of the glass; find the width of the frame.

10. What fraction is that, to the numerator of which if 7 be added, its value is $\frac{2}{3}$; but if 7 be taken from the denominator, its value is $\frac{3}{8}$?

11. Show that $\sqrt{12}$, $3\sqrt{75}$, $\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{16}}$ are similar surds.

12. Find the value in its simplest form of

$$\frac{a}{bx} \times \left(b + \frac{bx}{a}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{a}{a+x}\right).$$

13. Find the greatest com. measure of $6x^2 + 13x + 6$ and $8x^2 + 6x - 9$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH :—10 A.M. TO 12.

SECOND YEAR.

CONIC SECTIONS.—SOLID GEOMETRY, &c.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define a parabola and investigate its shape.

2. If two chords of a parabola intersect, the rectangles under their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters bisecting the chords.

3. If two tangents be drawn to a parabola from the point O, touching at the points Q and Q′, the triangles O S Q and O S Q′ are similar, (S being the focus,) and O S is a mean proportional between S Q and S Q′.

4. Draw two tangents to a parabola from a point without it.

5. Define the angle between two planes. When is one plane perpendicular to another?

6. If a right line be perpendicular to a plane, every plane passing through this line is also perpendicular to the same plane.

7. If a solid angle be bounded by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

8. Circles are to one another as the squares of their diameters.

McGILL COLLEGE MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR—*Ordinary Examinations.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If three forces meeting in a point, equilibrate each other, the sum of their moments with respect to any point is equal to zero.

2. Find the resultant of any number of parallel forces acting on a body.

a. Find the centre of gravity of a polygon.

3. Describe the Roman Steelyard, and show how to graduate it.

4. State the principle of equilibrium for pulleys, and apply it to determine the ratio of the power to the resistance for the first kind of Burton, with four moveable pulleys.

a. Supposing there are n movable pulleys, find the ratio.

5. Define specific gravity, quantity of matter, quantity of motion. Find the quantity of motion of a cubic foot of copper (sp. gr.=8.90) having a velocity of 1407 yards per minute, volume being measured in cubic inches.

6. Investigate the principle of Atwood's machine, describing how it is intended to illustrate the laws of motion.

7. Find the change in the number of vibrations in one day of a pendulum consequent on a change of place.

8. State Dalton and Gay-Lussac's law and deduce from it a formula by which you may calculate the volume that 100 cubic inches of gas at 68° will assume if heated to 120°. Perform the calculation.

a. If the gas be not allowed to expand, calculate the increase of pressure, the original pressure being one atmosphere.

9. If a homogeneous body float in a liquid, its whole volume will be to that of the part immersed, in the inverse ratio of the specific gravities of the body and the liquid.

10. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer, and show how it is to be used in determining specific gravities.

11. What is the *absolute* weight of a body. Show how it may be determined when using the balance.

12. Describe the air pump, showing that it can never make a perfect vacuum. Investigate a formula for determining the degree of rarefaction produced by n strokes.

a. If the receiver and leading tube have three times the volume of the pump, calculate the number of strokes necessary to produce a rarefaction of $\frac{1}{100}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND:—9 A.M. TO 12.

ASTRONOMY.—OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The principal planets may be divided into two groups distinguished one from the other. Give the differences. Name the planets in their order of distance from the sun. Classify the bodies belonging to the Solar System.

2. Describe the phenomena arising from the Rotation of the Earth on its axis. How is the time of rotation best ascertained.

α. Explain fully why the phrase.

Arctos oceani metuentes aequore tingui.

Would have more force to an inhabitant of Naples (lat. 40° 50′ N.) than to one of London (lat. 51° 31′ N.) the north polar distance of η Ursae Majoris being 39° 56′ 48″.

3. Give fully the *principle* of the method used by Cavendish in finding the density of the earth and describe some of the details of the apparatus.

4. Define latitude and longitude of a place. Describe the method of finding the longitude by chronometers.

α. Supposing no time to be occupied in the transmission of a telegraphic message to London from San Francisco (long. 122° 23′ W.) sent at noon from the latter place to-day, at what time in London would it be received.

5. Describe the phases of the moon from new to full, stating the position of the moon at sunset for each phase.

Account for them.

6. How may the periodic time of Mars be found.

7. Find the principal focus of a concave spherical mirror.

8. A bright ball 4 inches in diameter, is suspended in front of a convex mirror of 11 inches radius, at a distance of 14 inches; find the apparent size of the image and its position.

9. Find the deviation of a ray of light produced by a *double-convex* lens.

10. Define the centre of lens and find it.

11. Explain the principle of the magic lantern, describing the instrument.

12. Describe the Astronomical Telescope and find its magnifying pwer.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD:—9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the moment of a force. What physical effect is represented by a moment? If two forces intersect, and their moments with respect to a point lying in their plane be equal and opposite, that point must be on their resultant.

2. In the moveable inclined plane find the ratio of the power to the pressure on the moveable plane.

a. A pressure of 5 tons is exerted on the back of such a plane having an inclination of 2°, find the *weight* which this force will sustain.

3. State and explain the principle of the constancy of work done. Apply it to determine the ratio of the power applied to the pressure produced by the screw.

4. State the laws of motion, adding such explanations as will develope the meaning you attach to them.

a. If a force of 17 lbs. produce a velocity of 14 feet in a cubic foot of matter in one second, find its specific gravity.

5. Define the dynamical measure of a force, and a constant force. If a body move from rest under the action of a constant force, prove $s = \frac{vt}{2}$.

6. Assuming the general expression for the centrifugal force $f = \frac{v^2}{r}$ prove that the component of the centrifugal force diminishing gravity $= \frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2} \cos^2 l$.

a. A man weighing 150 lbs. in lat. 45° goes to the equator, find the change in weight, supposing the earth a sphere. (Assume $\frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2}$ = 0·11126 feet per sec.)

7. If a rectangular surface 10 ft. by 5 be immersed in water with its short sides horizontal, the upper being 20 feet, and the lower 26 feet below the surface of the water; calculate the pressure it sustains.

8. If 100 cubic inches of air have a temperature 32° and a pressure 29·922 inches; if the temperature become 60° and the pressure 30 inches, calculate the volume. Investigate the formula by which you work it, stating the experimental laws on which it is founded.

9. Describe the specific gravity bottle and the method of using it.

10. Find the ascensional force of a balloon containing 446 cubic fathoms of gas, whose specific gravity is 0.45, the weight of the balloon and car being 1000 lbs., and the weight of a cubic fathom of air being 16.535 lbs.

11. Find the magnitude of the force which causes the liquid to move in the siphon.

12. Describe the air-pump, showing that it can never make a perfect vacuum. Investigate a formula determining the degree of rarefaction produced by *n* strokes.

a. If the receiver and leading tube have three times the volume of the pump, calculate the number of strokes necessary to produce a rarefaction of $\frac{1}{100}$.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND :—9 A.M. TO 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner. .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the following terms :—Equator, Ecliptic, Right Ascension, Declination, Latitude, Longitude, Altitude, Azimuth, Zenith, Zenith Distance, North Polar Distance, First Point of Aries, Solstice.

2. Show how the latitude of place may be found by observations on a circumpolar star.

a. Knowing the latitude of a place, how might you determine by observation the time when the Sun is on the equator.

3. Define a mean solar day, and mean noon. Describe a method for finding the time of mean noon at any place.

4. Supposing that the Sun, the Moon, and a known Star, are all on the meridian at the same moment, state and name the intervals that will elapse before each pair of them will be on the meridian again simultaneously. Define Conjunction, Quadrature, and Opposition for the Moon.

5. Define and explain the retrograde, stationary, and direct motions of an inferior planet. Illustrate the definitions by a diagram.

a. Find the periodic time of Venus, assuming her synodic period to be 583.5 days.

6. State the fact regarding Encke's Comet and the reasoning from it by which the existence of a resisting medium in space is inferred.

7. If a pencil of light diverge from a point 34 inches from a concave mirror of 2 feet radius, find the conjugate focus.

8. Find the deviation of a ray of light falling nearly perpendicularly on a prism of small angle.

9. The distance of the incident focus of light falling on a thin lens is a mean proportional between the distances of the incident focus from the conjugate focus, and from the principal focus of rays coming in the opposite direction.

10. If a luminous *point* move in from an infinite distance close to the surface of a convex lens, trace the changes in the position of the conjugate focus.

a. Under the same circumstances, discuss the changes that take place in the image of a luminous *body*.

11. Describe the eye as an optical instrument.

12. Describe the Gregorian Telescope, and find its magnifying power.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY AND THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD :—2 TO 4 P.M.

LIGHT—HEAT.

Examiner..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. What is the Wave Theory of Light? Account for the laws of Refraction according to it.

2. Describe the phenomena of Newton's Rings, and explain fully how they may be used to determine the lengths of waves.

3. State and account for the phenomena of double refraction.

4. How does polarized light differ from common light, experimentally and theoretically? Mention any astronomical discoveries to which the properties of polarized light have led.

5. Describe the different methods by which a beam of polarized light may be obtained.

6. Account for the action of freezing mixtures.

7. Find the mechanical effect due to the evaporation of a gallon of water at 212° Fah.

8. Define specific Heat, the unit of heat, and latent heat. How may the latent heat of steam be ascertained? According to what approximate law does the amount of latent heat vary with the temperature at which the steam is raised.

9. Describe the different methods of finding the specific heat of bodies?

a. If 2 lbs, of mercury (sp. heat = ·033) at 300° F. be shaken up with 5 lbs. of water at 110° F. what will be the temperature of the mixture?

10. Describe an ordinary experiment in illustration of the different conducting powers of different bodies, and show the deceptive character of the results.

11. What is the Mechanical Theory of Heat? Define and state the Mechanical equivalent of heat, and describe some of the experiments by which it was discovered.

12. Calculate the amount of heat that will be developed by the stoppage of a cannon ball weighing 100 lbs. and moving with a velocity of 1300 feet per second.

a. If the ball be iron (sp. heat = 0.114) and all the heat be concentrated in it, how much will its temperature be raised?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 27TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

FIRST YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The middle points of the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral are in one right line.

2. Given the base and sum of sides of a triangle, the polar of its vertex with respect to a circle of given radius, whose centre is at one end of the base, constantly touches a given circle.

3. Given the hypotenuses of two right-angled triangles, and the sum of one pair of their sides, it is required to construct them so that the sum of the other pair shall be a maximum.

4. Given a point, and a right line in position, find the locus of a point P, the square of whose distance from the given point shall be equal to the rectangle under a given line and the perpendicular from P upon the line given in position.

5. If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle, the rectangles under the perpendiculars drawn from any point in the circumference to each pair of opposite sides, are equal.

6. If a quadrilateral be circumscribed to a circle, and an inscribed quadrilateral be formed by joining the successive points of contact, the diagonals of the two quadrilaterals intersect in the same point, and form an harmonic pencil; and the third diagonals of the two quadrilaterals are coincident.

7. Given two sets of three points each in a right line, find a seventh point which shall make the same anharmonic ratio with each, the order of the points being assigned.

8. If the sides of a variable triangle pass through three given points in a right line, and if two angles move on given right lines, the third angle will always lie on one of two definite right lines, passing through the intersection of the two given lines.

9. If a transversal cut the sides of a triangle, the continued products of the alternate segments are equal.

a. This is also true of any polygon.

10. Given of a triangle, the base, vertical angle, and bisector of vertical angle, construct it.

11. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and touch two given circles.

12. Given three lines in position and magnitude, find the locus of the common vertex of three triangles standing on them, such that the sum of the areas of the three triangles shall be constant.

13. The perpendiculars let fall from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH:—9 P.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

1. Find the sum of n terms of the series $1 + 3x + 5x^2 + 7x^3 +$ &c.

2. Prove that for any positive integral value of n,

$$n^n - n(n-1)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{1,\ 2}(n-2)^n - \text{\&c.} = 1, 2, 3 \ldots n.$$

3. If a series of digits be written down at random, prove that the difference between the number thus obtained, and the number expressed by the same series written in reversed order, is divisible by 9.

4. Find the Present Value of £ P due n years hence, allowing compound interest at r per cent.

5. Find the Present Value of an annuity of £ P to commence at the end of p years and to continue q years, allowing compound interest.

6. Find the probability that of two persons whose ages are known, one at least will be alive at the end of any number of years.

7. Find the vulgar fraction equivalent to $.PQQQ$, &c., where P contains p digits, and Q contains q digits recurring *ad infinitum*.

8. Resolve $\dfrac{A + Bx + Cx^2}{(1+ax)(1+bx)(1+cx)}$ into its partial fractions.

9. Expand a^x in a series of powers of x.

10. Prove $\log_e(1+y) = y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3$,—&c., &c.

a. Prove $\log_e u = 2\left\{\frac{u-1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right)^5 + \text{\&c.}\right\}$

11. Show by the Binomial Theorem that

$\sqrt[3]{3} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{40}{81} - \frac{160}{243} +$ &c.

12. Transform 1756 and 345 from the octenary scale to the nonary; multiply them in both scales, and divide the result in each case by the first of the two numbers.

13. The number of combinations of n things, 3 together, is $\frac{5}{18}$ of the number, 5 together, find n.

14. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 3, and the sum of its first two terms is $2\frac{2}{3}$; find the series.

15. Find two numbers whose difference is 8 and the harmonic mean between them $1\frac{1}{5}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 27TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS, &c.—TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Apply Newton's method of approximation to find the root between 2 and 3, of the equation $x^3 - 4x - 12 = 0$

2. State and prove Sturm's Theorem.

a. Apply it to prove that there is only one real root for the equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x + 40 = 0$, and determine its situation.

3. Investigate Euler's method of solving a biquadratic equation.

4. If the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ are in geometrical progression, $rp^3 = q^3$. Hence solve the equation $x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$.

5. Solve the equation $x^6 - 1 = 0$.

6. In an equation in its simplest form, the numerically greatest negative co-efficient increased by unity is a superior limit to the positive roots.

7. Remove the second term and solve the equation

$$x^3 - 18x^2 + 157x - 510 = 0.$$

8. If two rows or two columns of a determinant are identical, the determinant vanishes.

9. Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 1, & 1, \\ \sin.\ \alpha, & \sin.\ \beta, & \sin.\ \gamma, \\ \cos.\ \alpha, & \cos.\ \beta, & \cos.\ \gamma, \end{vmatrix} = 4 \sin.\ \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \sin.\ \tfrac{1}{2}(\beta - \gamma) \sin.\ \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha - \gamma).$$

10. In any spherical triangle

$$\sin.\ C \cot A = \cot a \sin.\ b - \cos.\ b \cos.\ C.$$

11. If $E = A + B + C - 180°$ prove

$$\cot \tfrac{1}{2}E = \frac{1 + \cos.\ a + \cos.\ b + \cos.\ c}{2\sqrt{\sin.\ s \sin.\ (s-a) \sin.\ (s-b) \sin.\ (s-c)}}.$$

12. The three sides of a spherical triangle are 143°46′, 67°24′, and 132° 11′; find the angle opposite the first.

13. If from the point A in the surface of a sphere, great circles ADE, AFG be drawn to cut any circle of the sphere in D, E, and F, G, then $\tan.\ \tfrac{1}{2}AD \tan.\ \tfrac{1}{2}AE = \tan.\ \tfrac{1}{2}AF \tan.\ \tfrac{1}{2}AG$.

14. If m be odd

$$2^m \cos.^m\theta = 2 \cos. m\theta + 2m \cos.\ (m-2)\theta + 2m\left(\frac{m-1}{1,2}\right) \cos.\ (m-4)\theta + \&c.$$

to $\frac{1}{2}(m+1)$ terms.

15. Prove Demoivre's Theorem for a negative whole number.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28th :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY—CALCULUS.

SECOND YEAR.—*Honour Examinations.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the radius of curvature and the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature for any point of an ellipse.

a. Find the equation of the evolute of the ellipse.

2. The equation of the pair of tangents from any point $x'y'$ to the conic given by the general equation is

$$(ax'^2+2hx'y'+by'^2+2gx'+2fy'+c)(ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c)$$
$$=\{ax'x+h(x'y+y'x)+by'y+g(x'+x)+f(y'+y)+c\}^2$$

3. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree in trilinear co-ordinates $a\alpha^2+b\beta^2+c\gamma^2+2f\beta\gamma+2g\gamma\alpha+2h\alpha\beta=0$ may represent a circle.

4. Find the polar equation of the ellipse, the focus being the pole.

5. The rectangle under the normal and perpendicular from the centre on the tangent to an ellipse is constant and equal to the semi-axis minor.

6. Find the locus of a point O, such that if parallels be drawn through it to the three sides of a triangle, meeting them in points B, C; C', A'; A'', B'', the sum may be given of the three rectangles

$$BO.OC+C'O.OA'+A''O.OB''$$

7. If the equation of a right line contain an indeterminate quantity in the first degree, the right line will always pass through a fixed point.

8. Find the expression for the area of a triangle formed by joining any three given points.

9. Define a differential coefficient, and find the differential coefficients of the product and of the quotient of two functions.

10. Find the differential coefficients of sin. x, log. x, a^x.

11. State and prove Taylor's Theorem

a. Deduce MacLaurins Theorem from it.

12. Expand tan. $(x+h)$ by Taylors Theorem.

13. Differentiate sin.^3x cos. x; $xe^{\tan.^{-1}x}$; log. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$

14. Find the integrals of

$$\int\frac{dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}};\int\frac{dx}{x(a+bx+cx^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}};\int\frac{dx}{a(1+\cos.x)}.$$

15. Find the formulæ of reduction for

$$\int\frac{x^n}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}};\int dx\,(\sin.x)^m(\cos.x)^n.$$

16. Find the values of x which will make the function $u=x^5-5x^4+5x^3+1$ a maximum or minimum.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURFACES.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the partial differential equation of conoidal surfaces.

2. If a curve is given as the intersection of two surfaces $U=0$ $V=0$, the equation of the osculating plane may be put in the shape

$$\frac{S'}{(n-1)^2}(Lx+My+Nz+Pw)=\frac{S}{(m-1)^2}(L'x+M'y+N'z+P'w)$$

where S' and S are two determinants.

3. Find the equations of the helix and the equation of its osculating plane.

4. If two surfaces cut at right angles, and their intersection be a line of curvature on one, it is also a line of curvature on the other.

5. The axes of any tangent cone to a quadric are the normals to the three confocals which can be drawn through the vertex of the cone.

6. Through any point three quadrics can be drawn confocal to a given one, which are respectively an ellipsoid, an hyperboloid of one sheet, and an hyperboloid of two sheets.

7. Find a quadratic equation by means of which the values of the principal radii of curvature at any point of a surface may be found.

8. Find the surface generated by a right line which always meets three fixed right lines.

9. Find the equations of the circular sections of the ellipsoid.

10. The condition that the plane $\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma z+\delta w=0$ should touch the quadric.

$ax^2+by^2+cz^2+2\,lyz+2\,mzx+2\,nxy+2\,px+2\,qy+2\,rz+d=0$

is

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & n & m & p & \alpha \\ n & b & l & q & \beta \\ m & l & c & r & \gamma \\ p & q & r & d & \delta \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

11. Two planes mutually perpendicular pass each through a fixed line; find the surface generated by their line of intersection.

12. Normals are drawn to the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$, at the points where it is intersected by the plane $z=h$; find the locus of the intersection of these normals with the plane of x, y.

13. Find the envelope of a sphere of constant radius having its centre on a given circle, and determine the section by a tangent plane perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

14. A sphere touches each of two right lines which are inclined to each other at a right angle, but do not meet; shew that the locus of its centre is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

Viva voce Examination at 2½ p.m.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1868.

THURSDAY APRIL 23RD:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CALCULUS,

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Investigate Lagrange's mode of integrating the equation

$$P\frac{dz}{dx}+Q\frac{dz}{dy}=R$$

where P, Q, R, are given functions of x, y, z, or constant.

a. Find the integral of $(mz-ny)\,p+(nx-lz)\,q=ly-mx$.

2. Integrate $x^2r+2\,xys+y^2t=0$.

3. Integrate by the symbolical method

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}-3\frac{du}{dx}+2\,u=xe^{\,mx}.$$

4. Integrate the equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt}+5\,x-2\,y=e^t,\frac{dy}{dt}-x+6\,y=e^{2t};$$

5. Find a curve in which the length of the arc is in a constant ratio to the intercept cut off by the tangent from the axis of x.

6. Find the complete primitive of the equation

$$n\,x^3\frac{d^2y}{d\,x^2}=\left(y-x\frac{dy}{ax}\right)^2$$

7. If the differential equation of the first order and nth degree be resolved into its component equations, and if the complete primitives of these equations are $V_1=c$, $V_2=c_2\ldots\quad V_n=c_n$, then the complete primitive of the given equation will be

$$(V_1-c)\,(V_2-c)\,\ldots\,(V_n-c)=0.$$

8. Prove that $Mdx=Ndy=0$ will be an exact differential if $\frac{dM}{dy}=\frac{dN}{dx}$, and investigate a practical rule for the solution of the equation.

a. Integrate $(x^2-4\,xy-2y^2)\,dx+(y^2-4\,xy-2x^2)\,dy=0$.

9. Find the solution for the equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+Py=Q$.

where P and Q are functions of x.

a. Integrate $\frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y}{x+1}=\frac{-(x+1)^2y^3}{2}$.

10. Eliminate the functions ϕ and ψ from the equation

$$z=x^n\,\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y^n\,\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

11. Transform $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2V}{dy^2}+\frac{d^2V}{dz^2}=0$ into a function of r, θ, ϕ, being given

$$x=r\cos.\,\theta,\ y=r\sin.\,\theta\sin\phi,\ z=r\sin.\,\theta\cos.\,\phi.$$

12. Investigate Lagrange's Theorem for the expansion of u in terms of x when $u=f(y)$ and $y=z+x\,\phi\,(y)$, z being independent of x.

Vivâ voce Examination at 2.30 P.M.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, APRIL 27TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Calculate the attraction of a homogeneous oblate spheroid of small eccentricity on a particle at its equator.

2. Prove Ivory's Theorem relative to the attraction of ellipsoids.

3. Define the *potential* and calculate its value in the case of a spherical shell, the density being a function of the distance from the centre, when the attracted particle is (1), *beyond* the external surface, (2) *within* the internal surface, (3) *between* the bounding surfaces.

4. Prove that at any point there are always three principal axes of inertia of any body. What is the *physical* property of these axes?

5. If a body capable of motion round a fixed axis be struck, investigate the conditions that there should be no percussion against the axis.

6. Assuming the equations for the motion of a rigid body about a fixed point, investigate the motion of the central ellipsoid.

7. In the motion of a fluid, let the accelerating forces X, Y, Z, be such that $X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz$ is the exact differential of some function of the co-ordinates. Then if at any time the motion be such that $udx + vdy + wdz$ be an exact differential, the expression will always remain so.

8. A vase in the form of a surface of revolution, and having a finite horizontal aperture in its base, is kept constantly full; find the rate at which the fluid must be poured in.

9. Investigate the equations of motion for a vibrating string tightly stretched between two fixed points.

10. A beam is placed with one end upon a smooth inclined plane; find the motion of the beam and its pressure on the plane at any time.

11. A cylinder descends down a perfectly rough inclined plane by the action of gravity, its axis being horizontal; find the motion of the cylinder and the friction at any time of its descent.

12. A particle moving in a resisting medium, is acted on by a given force in parallel lines. Find the resistance that any proposed curve may be described.

Viva voce at 2.30 P.M.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH,—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

LUNAR THEORY, NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA, PRECESSION AND NUTATION.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the differential equation of the moon's radius vector, taking the longitude for the independent variable.

2. Calculate the values of P, T, S, to the second order of approximation.

3. In approximating to any given order, we must in the differential equations for u and ς, retain periodical terms one order beyond the proposed one when the coefficient in their argument is nearly equal to 1 or 0.

4. Find u assuming

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = a[\{1 - \tfrac{3}{4}k^2 - \tfrac{1}{2}m^2 + \tfrac{3}{2}m^2e\cos.(c\theta - \alpha) + \tfrac{3}{4}k^2\cos.2(g\theta - \gamma) - 3m^2\cos.\{(2-2m)\theta - 2\beta\} + \tfrac{15}{2}m^2e\cos.\{(2-2m-c)\theta - 2\beta + \alpha\} - m^2e'\cos.(m\theta + \beta - \zeta) + \tfrac{15}{4}me^2\cos.\{(2-2m-2c)\theta - 2\beta + 2\alpha\}]$$

5. Explain the physical meaning of the term—
$\frac{15}{8}mea\cos.\{(2-2m-c)\theta - 2\beta + \alpha\}$ in the result.

6. Calculate the value of c to the third order.

7. Give Newton's method of considering the effect of the central disturbing force on the motion of the lunar apsides.

8. Give also the account of the effect on the motion of Nodes.

9. If the orbit in which a body moves revolves round the centre of force with an angular velocity bearing a fixed ratio to that of the body; prove that the body may be made to move in the revolving orbit in the same manner as in the orbit at rest by the action of a force tending to the same centre.

10. A body describes an ellipse round a centre of force in the centre of the ellipse; find the law of the force.

11. Assuming the differential equations of rotation of the earth when acted on by the sun and moon, calculate the value of the solar Precession.

12. Explain how observations made on eclipses show that the length of the mean day has been practically invariable for a great length of time.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL-PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH:—2½ TO 4½ P.M.

LIGHT.—HEAT.—ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State Biot's laws for rotatory polarization in rock-crystal, and account for the phenomena.

2. A double-refracting structure may be communicated to bodies by mechanical compression or dilatation. Account for the phenomena.

3. Describe the phenomena observed by M. Haidinger, by which polarized light may be recognized by the naked eye, and its plane of polarization ascertained.

4. Explain the formation of fringes within the shadow of a narrow opaque body and determine their position.

5. Describe the construction of the double-image micorometer, and explain the principle of it.

6. Describe Foucault's experiment for determining the velocity of light in air and in water respectively.

7. Assuming that the heat of the sun acting perpendicularly to the surface of the earth would melt ·00728 of an inch of ice per minute, deduce roughly the depth of ice that would be melted per hour at the sun's surface.

8. Give an account of the Meteoric Theory of the Sun's Heat.

9. State the difference in the origin of the heat produced by the friction of the millstones of two mills, one worked by tidal action, and the other by a mountain-stream.

10. Name some bodies whose conductivity for heat is different in different directions and describe any experimental proof.

11. State the principal observations required to be made in investigating Terrestrial Magnetism, and describe the manner of making them.

12. Give an account of the method by which the point where a breakage has occurred in a Submarine Telegraph may be ascertained.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain the two-fold aspect of Logic, 1st as the science of the necessary Laws of Thought; 2nd, the same as employed in attaining truth.

2. Which are the faculties concerned in the collecting of the Materials of Thought?

3. Whence arises the difficulty in a system of Logic, of keeping distinct Pure and Applied Logic?

4. What is meant by Logic being a science of the form of thinking?

5. Explain the principal significations assigned to the term, form, as used in scientific discussions.

6. Distinguish between the First and Second Intentions of Words.

7. Show how names serve to abbreviate the process of Thought.

8. Distinguish between Symbolical and Intuitive Conceptions.

9. Give the substance of what is said on the growth of Language.

10. State the different hypotheses on the Subject of the origin of Language.

11. Give some explanation of the relation that subsists between Language and Thought.

12. What is meant by Higher and Lower Conceptions?—Explain the process of their formation as such.

13. What is meant by the two-fold Capacity of Concepts—their Extension and Intension? Mention the other terms employed to express this distinction.

14. Give expositions of (1) nouns proper, singular, common; (2) nouns Substantive, Attributive, Relative.

15. What are Privative Conceptions?—their Origin, modes of employment, Utility.

16. What are Abstract and Concrete Representations?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the historical account of the Anglo-Saxon element of the English language.

2. Mention the different periods that mark the introduction of the Latin element, and the distinctive characters of the classes of words assigned to each period.

3. Give the principal prefixes of the Celtic that are employed in names of places, with their significations.

4. Give the principal parts of words of Scandinavian origin that are found in names of places, with their significations.

5. Mention the principal rules for discriminating words of classical from words of Anglo-Saxon origin.

6. In what different ways are nouns derived from verbs?

7. What are meant by Clauses, Principal and Subordinate?

8. What are meant by Noun, Adjective and Adverbial Clauses? Give an example of each class.

9. Which are the co-ordinating and which the Subordinating Conjunctions?

10. State the principal considerations in regard to the use of Collective Nouns.

11. Give the substance of the critical remarks on the use of "Every."

12. What are the exceptions to the general rule for the order or arrangement of Noun and Adjective.

13. Give the rules for the position of Adverbs.

14. Give examples of Ellipsis, Pleonasm, Parenthesis.

15. Explain the distinction observed by idiomatic writers between "that" on the one hand, and "who" and "which" on the other.

16. Distinguish between Barbarisms and Solecisms, and give examples of each kind.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the remarks on the moral tendency of Literature in itself and on the selection of one's studies.

2. Distinguish by their dates and designations the great periods into which the history of English Literature is divided.

3. Give some account of the Irish and of the Welsh Celtic literary remains.

4. State the principal facts and deductions given in regard to the introduction of Christianity into England, Ireland, and Scotland.

5. Mention, with same characteristic notices, the principal writers in Latin, in the Anglo-Saxon period.

6. The verse and prose of almost all Anglo-Saxon relics differed in origin and purpose from the specimens of a similar age in other nations —how is this shown as matter of fact, and how is it accounted for?

7. Show historically how the language of nations is affected differently according to the different kinds of conquest they are subjected to.

8. State in regard to the Norman Conquest what were its immediate effects upon the tongue spoken in England, the population, the social and political condition of the country.

9 Mention the great events of the thirteenth century that affected more directly the intellectual progress of England.

10. What special beneficial effects are to be ascribed to the Crusades?

11. Which were the names, on the Continent and in England, most distinguished for abstract speculation in the thirteenth century?

12. How is it accounted for that in England almost all the historical writings of that period were in Latin?—who were the principal writers?

13. Give an account of the origin and cultivation of Latin Rhyming Verse.

14. Give some account of the Latin tales of the Middle Ages, of their nature, probable origin, and the uses to which many of them were applied.

15. Write a brief historical notice of the Troubadours and their productions.

16. Give some account of the Fabliaux of the Trouvères and of the Chivalrous Romances.

17. Mention the principal changes observable in the language of England after its transition from Anglo-Saxon to Semi-Saxon.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—2 to 4 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEV. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Express in Hamilton's Notation the following Moods in Fig. Ist, aii, uaa, o10, yoy, ouo; in Fig. IInd, yua, uoo, vii, uee; in Fig. IIIrd, ivi, uay, eao, oao.

2. Give examples of a judgment interpreted in extension and intension.

3. Distinguish between "causa cognoscendi" and "causa essendi."

4. Give examples of the Sorites, ascending and descending, and their resolution into distinct syllogisms.

5. Give the definition of a science and the conditions necessary to "fulfil the intention" of a science.

6. What is the value or utility of the logical principles of "Identity," &c., viewed as instruments for judging of material truth?

7. Give the principal rules to be attended to in the search after causes.

8. What is the rhetorical Enthymeme?— Distinguish between the *εἰκὸς* and *σημεῖον*.

9. Explain the difference between Analogy and Induction.

10. Give the substance of the remarks on syllogisms of classification.

11. State the four ways of forming a scientific nomenclature.

12. Give a brief exposition of the different sources of principles.

13. When opposing arguments are to be dealt with, which are the different methods that may be employed?

14. Explain what is meant by "axiom," "postulate," "problem," "theorem," "thesis," "hypothesis," "lemma," "corollary," "scholion."

15. Give the subtance of the remarks on the subject of Method.

16. Mention the classification of Science, as given.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

RHETORIC.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Why is it difficult or impossible, as it is said, to attain complete perspicuity of style?

2. State and explain the rules to be observed for the attainment of perspicuity in regard to Conciseness and Prolixity.

3. Which are the best modes of Repetition to be employed?

4. What is recommended in regard to the use of Saxon words and those of French derivation?

5. Show that Perspicuity is not inconsistent with ornament.

6. Show that clear ideas do not imply perspicuity of expression. Does indistinctness of conception necessarily imply obscurity of expression? State your reasons.

7. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of Sophistry.

8. Give an account of the cases in which perspicuity is not aimed at.

9. Give the substance of the remarks on the display of eloquence.

10. Show that abstract and general terms are less efficacious for energy of style than singular or more specific terms.

11. Give the principal rules to be observed in the use of Metaphors.

12. Give the principal rules to be observed in the choice of Epithets.

13. What is the value of Whately's remarks on the subject of "Frigid Style?"

14. How is energy shown to be dependent on the number of words?

15. Explain what is meant by suggestive style?

16. What is meant by the natural order of words? Point out the arrangements that are conducive to energy of expression.

17. Show the particular advantages, in regard to energy, that the English language possesses from its peculiar structure.

18. Give Whately's notion of elegance of style; with your own.

19. Criticise the views given of the "ultimate end" and nature of Poetry.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

MORAL SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Express summarily the principal determinations that belong to the conception of the State.

2. Enumerate the Rights of the State, and give a brief exposition o them.

3. Explain what is implied in the State obligation of upholding the Law.

4. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of Repression of Religious Sedition.

5. What are given as the Obligations of the State in regard to Atheism?

6. Upon what persons do the Obligations and Duties of the State fall? and in what manner are they to be discharged?

7. Give a brief exposition of the two elements which Government, as the necessary condition of man's moral agency, must include.

8. Explain the different views taken of Civil Government—1st, as an External Fact; 2nd, as that which looks to the Internal Fact.

9. Why cannot moral rules be laid down in regard to the cases of political necessity in which Resistance is justifiable?

10. Explain what is meant by the Constitution of a Country.

11. Give the substance of the remarks on the doctrine of Expediency considered as the sole foundation of government.

12. How can International Rights and Obligations exist in the absence of any Code of International Law?

13. Give an outline of the history of International Law.

14. State the mutual obligations that War involves.

15. Explain the two maxims on the subject of National Rights of Jurisdiction.

16. Enumerate and explain the International Rights of Intercourse.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give such reasons as occur to you, in support of the axiomatic character of moral truths of the simplest kind.

2. Show that they must be accepted as truths, notwithstanding the variations under which they are presented in different stages of human society.

3. Give at length the method adopted by Whewell of attaining to the Supreme Law of human action, and state it as given.

4. On the subject of Slavery, give the principles and deductions of the argument advanced.

5. What is the meaning of an Oath? the kinds of Oaths? their utility in a social point of view? their interpretation?

6. Give the classification of the Mental Desires—the ground of the classification and a brief exposition of each class.

7. Give a brief explanation of the subjects—Mala Praxis, Excusable Homicide, Manslaughter, Murder, Accessories, Punishment.

8. Give the principal determinations in regard to "Inheritance," "Testament," "Entail," "Legacies," "Dowry," "Tutor," "Guardian."

9. Explain the principle of Moral Ends.

10. Give an enumeration and brief exposition of the class—Intellectual Duties.

11. Show how national standards of Morality are connected with National Laws, and how moral rules are improved.

12. Explain the distinction between Justice and Equity.

13. Give the substance of the discussion on the Natural Rights of Men.

14. Show that Happiness cannot be the ground and Measure of Duty.

15. Give the substance of the Remarks on Moral Education.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. (HISTORY.)

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the general view of the pre-Socratic philosophy.

2. What were the distinctive opinions of the Ionic philosophers?—Give a summary statement of their whole philosophy.

3. Why is it alleged that special uncertainty attaches to the accounts of the life and doctrines of Pythagoros?

4. How did the Eleatics differ from the Pythagoreans in regard to the principle which they made the basis of their Philosophy?

5. Give some account of the doctrines of Empedocles.

6. State the Atomistic theory as held by Democritus.—What were the immediate results of it?

7. What, according to Anaxagoros, was the significance of the principle of the νοῦς?

8. State the substance of what is given on the tendencies of the Sophistic philosophy.

9. State the problem of Philosophy as presented in the transition period and taken up by Socrates.

10. Mention the principal circumstances and events in the life of Socrates.

11. Upon what grounds were the Mathematical Sciences excluded from philosophy by Plato?—Give his threefold division of the subject?

12. Give the substance of what is said on the "Ontology" and "Rational Psychology" of Wolff.

13. State summarily the distinctive principle and immediate deductions from it, that forms the basis of the philosophy of Fichté.

14. How are the two sides of Philosophy distinguished by Schelling?

15. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the Dialectical method of Hegel.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Define the term Metaphysics, taken in the most general sense.

2. Give the substance of the Criticism on the following: "The peculiar object of consciousness is the operations of the other faculties themselves to the exclusion of their objects."

3. Explain what is meant by Representative Consciousness, in its two-fold manner.

4. Give the substance of what is said on the form of Consciousness in general.

5. What is signified by the Matter of intuitive Consciousness?

6. The sensitive organism may be considered in two points of view.—Explain them.

7. When one sense is compared with another, sensation and perception co-exist in different proportions.—As how?

8. What are the principal hypotheses in regard to sensation?

9. State the substance of what is given in regard to our knowledge of the exterior world.

10. By the primary qualities of body, are qualities of body *per se* to be understood?—or what?

11. What are meant by obscure or indistinct representations.

12. Show that the division of the presentative Consciousness into External and Internal is consistent with Locke's Classification.

13. Give the substance of the critical remarks on the theories of Cudworth and Hutchison on the nature and origin of moral judgment.

14. Distinguish, in regard to the theory of morals, between the psychological and ontological points of view.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Trace the distinction between a Psychological and a Logical Judgment as to the question of priority.

2. On what grounds is the usual threefold division of the Mental operations to be vindicated?

3. Explain what is meant by "Thought in general" and "thought as Thought."

4. State and explain the four conditions of the necessity of formal thought.

5. Explain what is meant by all thought being indirect and representative and all Intuition being direct and presentative.

6. Give the principal different significations assigned in modern times to the term Perception.

7. Give the precise signification of the terms, Attention, Prescision, Abstraction.

8. What is meant by Objective Logic and Subjective Logic, Logica docens and Logica utens?

9. Give Hamilton's divisions of Logic.

10. What objections lie against the formulae:—(1) It is impossible that the same thing can at once be and not be; (2) Contradictory attributes cannot be united in one act of Consciousness.

11. What is meant by the assertion that "the understanding has no power of Intuition."

12. Show that the reality of all presentations, as such, cannot be consistently held by the advocates of a representative theory of Perception.

13. State the dispute as to the limits of Definition.

14. State the grounds of Objection to the popular systems of Logical Notation.

15. Give the substance of the Criticism on (1) Locke's definition of knowledge. (2) Kant's definition of Judgment.

16. Give the substance of Hamilton's Exposition of the Law of Reason and Consequent.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1868.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST:—2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show what is meant when anything is said to be inconceivable.

2. Explain what is meant by Necessity, as resulting from Thought and from the Laws under which the external world acts.

3. Give concrete examples of Mathematical, of Metaphysical, of Logical and of Physical Necessity.

4. As dependent upon Extension, which are the mutual relations in which Concepts stand to each other?

5. Explain the Law or Condition on which the necessary truths of Geometry are founded.

6. Explain the Law or Condition on which the necessary truths of Arithmetic are founded.

7. Describe the two processes usually confounded under the name of Induction, and give the several forms of the Aristotelian or formal Induction.

8. Show that a Reasoning is one organic whole.

9. Upon what grounds are Syllogisms divided into different classes?

10. Give concrete examples of Syllogisms, in each of the four species.

11. State the five rules for Probation as given by Hamilton with an exposition of each of them.

12. Give Hamilton's classification of the Causes and Occasions of Error and his rules "touching the Causes and Remedies of our False Judgments."

13. Give the substance of the Remarks on (1) "the object of observation; (2) the procedure; (3) the scientific completion of observations."

14. Mention the principal innovations of Peter Romus in opposition to the Scholastic Logic.

15. State the principal points in the advancement of the Science of Logic, that are to be ascribed to Kant.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 6TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORALITY,—(ANCIENT).

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. To what date are the earliest controversies, on the theory of Morals, to be referred, and what causes may be assigned for the long abstinence of debate upon the subject?

2. What are the principal notions on morals that are usually ascribed to Pythagoras?

3. Give a short account of the Life of Pythagoras, and of the practical institution of which he was the founder.

4. Mention the principal points in the Life of Socrates and give some of the notices of his personal peculiarities related by Ritter.

5. Give a general outline of the subject—matter of the teaching of Socrates.

6. Give the substance of Ritter's criticism upon Socrates' accusers and their accusations.

7. State the objections that were brought against the leading characteristics of the Socratic teachings and give the refutation of these objections.

8. What is the position in the history of Greek Philosophy which Aristotle assigns to Socrates, and what are the reasons?

9. Mention the chief ethical apothems of Socrates.

10. Give the principal tenets of the Cyrenaics on moral subjects, and state the objections against Aristyppus made by the strict Socratists.

11. State what philosophemes of his predecessors were adopted by Plato; and the new form that he gave them.

12. What were the two principal ideas upon which Aristotle's ethical investigations turned; and what is his notion of the Supreme good.

13. What peculiar personal characteristics of Epicurus impressed themselves upon his philosophy.

14. In what do the views of Aristotle and Epicurus agree and in what do they differ, on the question of human happiness?

15. What was the Stoical idea of the rational soul, and what important practical influences resulted from it?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 6TH:—1 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain the distinction between Names Connotative and Non-connotantive, Relative and Non-relative.

2. State and explain the classification of nameable things, as given in Mill's Logic, B. I.

3. How are Induction and Colligation discriminated by Mill:—And what is the value of the discrimination?

4. Give the substance of what is stated, "on the ground of Induction."

5. Distinguish between the popular and the scientific notion of "Cause."

6. What is meant by Verification as part of the Deductive Method?

7. Give the substance of the remarks on the nature and utility of hypotheses.

8. Give some exposition of the method of Analogy, and state the conditions of its utility and value.

9. As to the evidence of the Law of Universal Causation, state what is given.

10. State the material points of distinction between uniformities of succession and uniformities of co-existence.

11. Upon what grounds is the study of Fallacies shown to be advantageous?

12. Show the utility of Logic in regard to the removal of ambiguity of terms.

13. Explain the division of Fallacies "in dictione" and "extra dic. tionem," and show whence the indeterminate character of Fallacies arises.

14. Explain the distinction between Logical and Semi-Logical Fallacies.

15. Ignoratio Elenchi—how defined?—and why referred to the class of material Fallacies?

16. Explain the Fallacies designated—"a non vera pro vera," "a non tali pro tali," "Fallacia accidentis" and its converse.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS, &c.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How does Aristotle show the utility of the knowledge of the "Summum Bonum"?

2. Give an outline of what is stated on the subject of Happiness.

3. What use is made of the distinction between things honourable and things praised, in the discussion on Happiness?

4. State the opinions of Aristotle in regard to the origin and increase of virtue.

5. What reasons are advanced for the position that Ethics do not admit of being treated with exactness?

6. What is said in regard to *that* which constitutes an action virtuous?

7. Give an exposition of the apothem "*virtus stat in medio.*"

8. What difficulties obstruct the ascertaining of the *mean* in morals, and what are the directions given for determining it?

9. Give the substance of the chapter on the nature of Deliberate Preference.

10. Give the reasons adduced for the Voluntary character of Virtue and Vice.

11. Give the substance of what is said on Temperance and Intemperance.

12. Trace the distinction between natural and legal Justice.

13. Trace the distinction between Justice and Equity.

14. What reasons may be adduced in disproof of the position that moral judgments are solely attributable to the influence of education?

15. State the more important considerations suggested by the relation between taste and morals.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH:—1 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (MODERN.)

Examiner..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the considerations adduced by Grotius in evidence of the existence in human nature of principles whence the precepts of morality may be derived by reason.

2. Give some account of the philosophical writings of Hobbes, and point out the principal errors of his ethical system.

3. State and explain the principle whence, according to Cumberland, the rules of Morality are deducible.

4. Give some account of the Ethical system of Cudworth, and show where his philosophy of the subject is defective.

5. Explain the doctrine that resolves morality into the eternal fitness or unfitness of things.

6. Give the substance of the remarks on the Inquiry concerning Virtue in Shaftesbury's characteristics.

7. Give some accouut of the moral theory of Malebranche.

8. Show how, according to Butler, the Benevolent affections are disinterested and the supremacy of conscience is evinced.

9. Distinguish between the theory of Moral Sentiments and the Criterion of moral actions.

10. Show that in Moral Philosophy the inadequacy of ordinary speech needs to be supplemented by accurate definition of terms.

11. Give a short statement of Smith's theory of Moral Sentiment, and the principal objections that lie against it.

12. State the three canons given by Macintosh in the concluding remarks on a theory of morals.

13. State Stewarts' summary argument for the existence of God.

14. State the points of evidence of the moral government of God, and give the summary of the practical consequences of religion on the temper and conduct.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARISTOTLE'S METAPHYSICS, &c.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the different significations of the term *ἀρχή*, and mention what is common to all principles as such.

2. Give the principal significations of the term *αἴτιον*, and the four modes to which causes are said to be reducible.

3. Give Aristotle's definition of the term *στοιχεῖον*.

4. Mention the different significations of the term *φύσις*.

5. Distinguish between the four modes of *οὐσιά* as given.

6. State the different tenses in which *πρότερον* and *ὕστερον* are employed speculatively.

7. Give some exposition of the term *δύναμις*.

8. Which are the three modes of the Relative?

9. Explain the phrases *τὸ καθ' ὅ* and *τὸ καθ' αὐτό*.

10. What does Aristotle advance to show the necessity of such a science as Ontology, and give his threefold division of speculative science.

11. What is Aristotle's notion of the accidental, and what does he adduce to show there can be no science of it?

12. Give the substance of the first chapter of Book XI.

13. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of the First Mover, and on the qualities essential to the Divine Nature.

14. State the principal points in the argument against the Ideal Theory.

15. Give the substance of the argument against the Pythagorean principle of unity.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

Translate into English:

1. MAITRE JACQUES.—Vous avez raison, il (*votre père*) se moque. Laissez-moi lui dire deux mots. (*à Harpagon.*) Eh bien! votre fils n'est pas si étrange que vous le dites, et il se met à la raison. Il dit qu'il sait le respect qu'il vous doit; qu'il ne s'est emporté que dans la première chaleur; et qu'il ne fera point refus de se soumettre à ce qu'il vous plaira, pourvu que vous vouliez le traiter mieux que vous ne faites, et lui donner quelque personne en mariage dont il ait lieu d'être content.

MOLIÈRE, *l'Avare*, Acte IV, Sec. IV.

2. Point out some gallicisms in the above extract.

3. Why was Valère *intendant* in Harpagon's house? How did he happen to be so? What was his character?

4. Which is the principal character in the comedy of *l'Avare?* What is the one Molière has drawn up as the opposite one; name, in charactising them, some of the secondary ones.

5. Which do you think are the three most remarkable scenes in that comedy? Give a short sketch of each.

6. What is the moral of that comedy?

Translate into English:

Jamais on ne vous vit un teint si frais et si gaillard. Elle n'aime point les superbes habits, ni les riches bijoux, ni les meubles somptueux où donnent ses pareilles avec tant de chaleur. Quitterons-nous nos souquenilles, monsieur? Votre dernière fredaine. Car, enfin, je me sens pour vous de la tendresse en dépit que j'en aie. On ne saurait aller nulle part où l'on ne vous entende accommoder de toutes pièces. Il file doux. Je vous rosserai d'importance.

7. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *f*, *x*, *en* and *er*? Give examples. Write the feminine of *doux*, *faux*, *roux*, *vieux*, *coi*, *frais*, *franc*, *traître*, *sec*, and *public*.

8. How do you form the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives in French? Give examples and also give three adjectives forming their comparative and superlative irregularly.

9. Write in French the name of the *male*, the *female*, and the *young* of *sheep*, *stag*, *hare*, *wolf*, *bear*, *wild boar*, *ox*, *lion*, and *horse*.

10. Where do you place the pronouns governed by the verb? Give examples with pronouns of different persons and also in the same person.

Translate into French:

Have you seen any men-of-war at Plymouth. Yes, I have seen some fine three-deckers. Do the day-pupils write their dictation in their exercise-books? No, they write it on their slates. Have you mended your quills with my four-bladed penknife? No, the stationer sells ready-made quills. Have you found any acorns in the forest? No, but we have picked up beech nuts. Have you caught any thrushes? No, but I have caught blackbirds.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Translate into French : *Have you seen the boys;* and, *Yes, I have seen them.* Explain how the past participle *seen* must be written in French in either of the above sentences.

2. *I will go to see those boys who are gathering apples;* and, *He and I are going to the city.* How must you translate *I* and *are gathering* in the above sentences? Give the rule.

3. Translate into French : *I am warming my hands,* and explain the idiomatic difference between the French and the English languages in such sentences.

4. When do you translate *whose* and *of whom* by *duquel* and *de laquelle?* Give two examples.

5. Give the different words by which you can translate the French word *on.* Give an example with each. What do you observe about the verb of which *on* is the subject?

6. Translate into French : *Why did he not apply to him when he wanted help?* and, *Why did he not apply to his studies when he was at school?* Explain how *apply* must be translated in either sentences.

7. Write the Past Participle, the Imperative and the Imperfect of the Subjunctive of *assaillir, courir, battre, boire, connaître* and *dire.*

8. When do you translate the *Past* tense in English by the Imperfect, and when by the Preterite Definite in French.

9. What character did Molière want to ridicule in the comedy of the *Bourgeois gentilhomme*? What are the sensible characters in that comedy?

10. Give a short sketch of that comedy.

11. How does the comedy of the *Misanthrope* commence? What does such commencement give you the idea of?

12. Translate into English :

Il est bien des endroits où la pleine franchise
Deviendrait ridicule, et serait peu permise ;
Et parfois, n'en déplaise à votre austère honneur,
Il est bon de cacher ce qu'on a dans le cœur.
Serait-il à propos, et de la bienséance,
De dire à mille gens ce que d'eux on pense?
Et quand on a quelqu'un qu'on hait ou qui déplaît,
Lui doit-on déclarer la chose comme elle est?
—Oui—Quoi vous iriez dire à la vieille Emilie
Qu'à son âge il sied mal de faire la jolie,
Et que le blanc qu'elle a scandalise chacun?
—Sans doute—Adorilas, qu'il est trop importun ;
Et qu'il n'est, à la cour, oreille qu'il ne lasse
A conter sa bravoure et l'éclat de sa race.
—Fort bien—Vous vous moquez—Je ne me moque point
Et je vais n'épargner personne sur ce point.

MOLIÈRE, *Le Misanthrope.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Donnez un court résumé de la comédie de Molière, Le Tartufe.
2. Quelle est la moralité de cette pièce?
3. Traduisez en anglais :

Ou vous donne du temps ;
Et jusques à demain je ferai surséance
A l'exécution, monsieur, de l'ordonnance.
Je reviendrai seulement passer ici la nuit
Avec dix de mes gens, sans scandale et sans bruit.
Pour la forme il faudra, s'il vous plaît, qu'on m'apporte,
Avant que se coucher, les clefs de votre porte.
J'aurai soin de ne pas troubler votre repos,
Et de ne rien souffrir qui ne soit à propos.
Mais demain, du matin, il vous faut être habile
A vider céans jusqu'au moindre ustensile.
Mes gens vous aideront ; et je les ai pris forts
Pour vous faire service à tout mettre dehors.
On n'en peut pas user mieux que je fais, je pense ;
Et comme je vous traite avec grande indulgence,
Je vous conjure aussi, monsieur, d'en user bien,
Et qu'au dû de ma charge on ne me trouble en rien.

MOLIÈRE, *Le Tartufe*.

Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus? A qui s'adresse-t-il?

4. Traduisez en anglais :

Et vous avez eu peur de le désavouer
Du trait qu'à ce pauvre homme il a voulu jouer.
Faut-il que notre honneur se gendarme si fort.

Dénichons de céans. Je n'en puis revenir et tout ceci m'assomme. Je le tiens comme mon propre frère. S'il parle d'accord il le faut écouter.

5. Expliquez la différence entre les deux phrases: *la maison dont je sors*, et *la maison d'où je sors*, et dites la distinction à faire dans l'emploi du pronom *dont* et de l'adverbe *où*.

6. Expliquez la règle sur l'accord du pronom personnel *le* qui n'est généralement pas exprimé en anglais, et traduisez comme exemples: "Are you the daughter of this gentleman? Yes I am.—Gentlemen, are you ready? No, we are not." Répondez également aux questions suivantes: "Madame, êtes-vous la mère de cet enfant?—Madame, êtes-vous mère?

7. Quand place-t-on le pronom personnel employé comme sujet du verbe, après le verbe? Donnez des exemples.

8. WELLINGTON'S OPINION OF NAPOLEON.

I asked him what he really thought of the talents of the Emperor Napoleon as a great general. He said: "I have always considered the presence of Napoleon with an army as equal to an additional force of 40,000 men, from his superior talent, and from the enthusiasm which his name and presence inspired into the troops; and this was the more disinterested on my part because in all my campaigns I had never been opposed to him. When I was in Paris in 1814, I gave this very opinion in the presence of several Prussian and Austrian generals who had fought against him, and you have no idea of the satisfaction and pleasure it gave them to think that though defeated, they had such odds against them."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Write a short sketch of the life of Racine.

2. Who is the other great *poète tragique* of France? What are the different feelings those two poets excite in their writings?

3. Translate into English:

A peine nous sortions (*a*) des portes de Trézène,
Il était sur son char; ses gardes affligés
Imitaient son silence autour de lui rangés;
Il suivait tout (*b*) pensif le chemin de Mycènes,
Sa main sur ses chevaux laissait flotter (*c*) les rènes;
Ses superbes coursiers qu'on voyait autrefois
Pleins d'une ardeur si noble obéir à sa voix,
L'œil (*d*) morne maintenant et la tête baissée
Semblaient (*e*) se conformer à sa triste pensée.
Un effroyable cri, sorti du fond des flots,
Des airs en ce moment a troublé le repos;
Et, du sein de la terre une voix formidable
Répond en gémissant à ce cri redoutable,
Jusqu'au fond de nos cœurs notre sang s'est glacé;
Des coursiers attentifs le crin s'est hérissé. RACINE, *Phèdre*.

(*a*) Could you say *partions*? What is the difference between those two verbs?

(*b*) What part of speech is *tout*? When does it vary in that same part of speech? Give an example.

(*c*) What is the proper sense of that word? From what noun is it derived? What is the etymology of that noun?

(*d*) Write the plural of that noun.

(*e*) What is the subject of that verb?

4. From what part of the tragedy of *Phèdre* is the above extract taken? Who is speaking? To whom?

5. Give a short resumé of the tragedy of *Phèdre*.

6. Translate into French:

As my eldest son was bred a scholar, I determined to send him to town, where his abilities might contribute to our support and his own. The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressing circumstances attendant on penury. The day soon arrived on which we were to disperse for the first time. My son after taking leave of his mother and the rest, who mingled their tears with their kisses, came to ask a blessing from me. This I gave from my heart, and which, added to five guineas, was all the patrimony I had now to bestow. "You are going, my boy," cried I, "to London on foot, in the manner Hooker, your great ancestor, travelled before you. Take from me the same horse that was given him by the good Bishop Jewel, this staff; and take this book too, it will be your comfort on the way. These two lines in it are worth a million: '*I have been young, and now am old, yet never saw I the righteous man forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread.*' Let this be your consolation as you travel on. Go, my boy, whatever be thy fortune, let me see thee once a year; still keep a good heart, and farewell."

GOLDSMITH, *Vicar of Wakefield*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH:—2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of the following nouns:—Macht, Arzt, Wahl, Wald, Fest, Königinn, Namen, Eiche, Reichthum, Thor, Standuhr, Haupt, Gott, Geschenk, Pallast, Gespräch, Erzählung, Gesellschaft, Hof, Doktor, Bach.

2. Decline in the four cases sing. and plural:—the nearest village—this remarkable, old custom—their greatest king—a clever artist (plur. clever artists).

3. How many kinds of Verbs are there in German with regard to their formation?—Which of them take the syllable „ge" in the Past Participle, and which do *not?* Give examples.

4. Parse, and convert into Present Infinitives:—zogen, trieb, wandte, band, kamet, gesandt, gedacht, liehst, gerathen, liegt, durfte, arbeitetet; and give the Imperfect and Past Participle of:—scheinen, stehen, können, müssen, aussuchen, verzeihen.

5. *a.* Give the 2nd pers. sing. and plur., Present Indicative, and the 3rd pers. sing., Imperfect Indicative, of mögen, sein, werden, bleiben, wollen, nennen.

b. Write down the 1st pers. sing. and plur. of all Tenses of the Indicative of „abgehen."

6. What is the difference between fragen, fordern, and bitten; anziehen and aufsetzen; ausziehen and abnehmen; Platz and Ort; Zeit and Mal; Arbeit and Wert; Aufgabe and Uebung; nach Hause and zu Hause; wo and wohin; hier and hierher; aber and sondern.

7. How is the Comparative of Adverbs formed?—Which form is usually adopted in the *adverbial* Superlative? Give instances.

8. *a.* Explain the use of, and state the case governed by, the prepositions „zu" and „nach", „in" and „auf", „von", and „aus", when denoting motion. *b.* When is '*of*' *not* expressed in German? When is it expressed by the Genitive, when by a preposition? *c.* What case do „in" and „vor" govern in connection with *time?*

9. Translate into German:—

The rivers of many large countries are very small. The lives of good emperors and kings are often too short for their grateful nations. Our friends have come with the steamer from Mayence; they will stay with us for some days. We shall take the eight o'clock train, in order to reach (the) town at half past ten to-night. He has promised me, to be back in half an hour. The weary peasant sits upon that wooden bench. (The) green is the colour of (the) hope. There are no trees in these gardens, but only flowers and shrubs. He has died (of) a gentle death. The sun rose and set seven times, and they still found no land. I had never travelled so far. We like to read of great and wise men.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—1 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ...C. F. A. MÄRKGRAF, M.A.

1. *a.* What is the characteristic of the *strong*, and that of the *weak* declension of substantives?—*b.* Show which of the following nouns belong to the one, and which to the other declension, and give the gender and meaning of each noun:—Dienſt, Pflicht, Held, Mauer, Ufer. Bote, Frieden, Menge, Menſch, Meer, Genuß, Verluſt, Britte, Chriſt, Schickſal, Kraft, Tugend, Gemüth.

2. *a.* What is the gender and Nominative Plural of nouns ending in ing, ling, ei, ath, uth, heit, keit and ung?—*b.* How is the *feminine* of nouns ending in „e" formed? Are there any exceptions?—*c.* What is there to be remarked about the declension of Herz and Herr?—*d.* When is the fem. subst. „Nacht" used as a masculine one?

3. Decline in the 4 cases sing. and plural:—the reigning prince—that useful science—a strange proverb (plur strange proverbs).

4. *a.* How are *he*, *she*, *it*, (or *that*), *they* (or *those*) rendered in German, when followed by a relative pronoun?—*b.* Which pronouns are wer and was often used to replace, and how do they then influence the construction of the sentence? Give two examples.—*c.* Explain the pronominal forms deſſen, deren, derer, denen.

5. *a.* State briefly the rules relating to the conjugation of *reflective* verbs, and give the 1st pers. sing. of all Tenses of the Indicative of „ausruhen".—*b.* When is *self* in the reflective pronouns *myself*, *thyself*, &c., expressed by „ſelbſt"? Give one example.—*c.* How do you translate: 'I do it myself,' 'we found the way ourselves.'

6. Write down the *irregular* forms of nehmen, leſen, zerreißen, leiden, brechen, fallen, ſitzen, laſſen, bitten, rufen, werden, tragen.—*b.* Mention some of those irregular verbs which have the terminations of regular verbs in the Imperf. Indicative and in the Past Participle.

7. What is meant by *relative* conjunctions? Mention some of them.

8. Translate into English:—Die arme Frau weinte vor Freude, als man ihr das Kind wiederbrachte, das ſie bereits verloren gegeben hatte; denn man hatte aufgehört zu ſuchen, als ein armer Arbeiter, der des Abends von der Arbeit nach Hauſe ging, das weinende Kind auf der Landſtraße fand.

9. Translate into German:—

The nations were in olden times either herdsmen, hunters or husbandmen. The stars rise, when the sun sets. The noble young man exposed himself to the greatest danger, in order to save his unhappy friend. They came back sooner than we had expected. The East and West Indies lie in the *torrid* (hot) zone. The ships, which we saw on our last journey, were almost all steamers. The path lost itself between the trees. We had swum through the river, before our enemies could reach us. All our friends, to whom we spoke of our affairs, gave us the same advice.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH :—1 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Ueberſetzen Sie ins Deutſche:—

The strangers were silent and looked with astonishment at the weeping woman and at Gerhardt who bade her (to) take courage. The latter then stepped nearer to the strangers again and said to them with the greatest composure: "Gentlemen, you need not look for that man in Berlin; he is standing before you. I am the dismissed preacher Paul Gerhardt; I have been obliged to leave Berlin, and am now, in firm trust to God, looking *out* for another home." The strangers were highly pleased to find so soon and so unexpectedly the man of whom they were in search, and to be dispensed by this *occurrence* from a long and troublesome journey. They showed him the most heartfelt esteem and presented to him a handwriting from their pious duke Christian.

II. Ueberſetzen Sie aus Goethe's Iphigenie:

2. Aufzug. 1. Auftritt., und 4. Aufzug. 3. Auftritt.

III. Grammatik.

1. Wann ſteht das den Begriff des Adjektivs ergänzende Objekt im Genitiv, wann im Dativ? Führen Sie Beiſpiele an.

2. *a.* Von welchen Redetheilen werden abgeleitete Verben gebildet? *b.* Was für Verben werden durch die Endungen eln, igen, iren gebildet? *c.* Geben Sie die Bedeutung einer jeden der nachſtehenden in der Zuſammenſetzung mit Verben gebrauchten Vorſilben:—be, ent, er, ge, ver, zer.

3. Erklären Sie die Art des Verfahrens in Hinſicht auf die Abkürzung deutſcher Sätze, um Bündigkeit und Anmuth des Ausdrucks zu fördern; und überſetzen Sie:—the hunter returning from the forest;—the sight of this quiet valley secluded from the world as it were, made a strong (deep) impression upon him.

4. The masters praised him *for being* diligent. I forgive you *for having* offended me.—*a.* Wie überſetzen Sie 'for' in dem einen, wie in dem andern Satze; und warum?—*b.* Welche Conſtruktion wenden Sie im Deutſchen ſtatt der engliſchen Partizipien *being* und *having* an?

IV. Literatur.

1. Berichten Sie kurz die Hauptbegebenheiten aus Klopstock's Leben. Welche Motive haben ihn zur Abfaſſung ſeines „Meſſias" beſtimmt, und welche Wirkung hat das Erſcheinen dieſes Gedichtes in Deutſchland hervorgebracht? Welcher Dichtart gehört es an; und was läßt ſich über deſſen Form und Auffaſſung ſagen?

2. Geben Sie die Data von Herder's Geburt und Tod. In wie viele Claſſen laſſen ſich ſeine Schriften eintheilen? Geben Sie eine kritiſche Ueberſicht ſeiner bedeutendſten Werke.

3. In welcher Richtung, und durch welches Werk insbeſondere, hat Lessing als Kritiker nachhaltig auf die deutſche Literatur eingewirkt? Erwähnen Sie ieniger ſeiner hervorragendſten Zeitgenoſſen.

4. Wann, und zu welchem Zwecke, wurde der „Göttinger Dichterbund' geſtiftet? Nennen Sie die Mitglieder desſelben.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the *Kal* form of the verb שמר.

2. Give the rules governing the classification of Hebrew nouns, with especial reference to immutable vowels.

3. Translate literally, Genesis I, 6–26.

4. Add the pronominal fragments, in both numbers, to the noun עיר.

5. Form the plurals of איש and תורה, and add the definite article with and without the prepositions בכלם in both full and contracted forms.

6. Explain the *Segholates*; and show in particular how the subdivisions of these nouns may be included under certain general rules.

7. Give the *Niphal* form in all tenses of the regular verb קטל.

8. Show what influence the letters אהחע have on the punctuation of the definite article with or without a preposition attached.

9. Give the rules affecting Adjectives and Participles, and add the pronominal suffixes to איש טוב in both genders.

10. Give the terminations of nouns in the dual, absolute and construct forms, and in the plural masculine and feminine.

11. Translate into Hebrew:—The man sold his field. My father bought from that man the book which is in your hand. The book which is in her hand is (a) very good (one). His sons and his daughters were in our house. She was in the house, and her son was in the field. Not unto us, O Lord, but to thy name, be the glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth.

12. Translate into English:—

המלך קנה הבית הגדול האיש טוב וגם הילדה טובה הארץ אשר מכר המלך טובה ביתי גדולה ובני קטן עירך גדולה ועירי קטנה גם אבי גם אמי היו בין האנשים והנשים אשר היו בעיר אחותי היתה עם אחותך אשר בביתך:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give a literal translation of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Psalms.

2. Analyze verses 2, 3 and 4 of Ps. X, and 4, 5 and 6 of Ps. XI.

3. Write the *Kal* form of the irregular verb נגש.

4. Translate literally Genesis I, 6–24, and first three Psalms.

5. Add the objective pronominal suffixes to the preterite tense of the verb קטל.

6. Give the future tenses of the verb שמר in *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Piel* and *Hiphil* forms.

7. Describe Vau conversive and Vau consecutive, and give the rules for punctuation when the verb commences with a guttural.

8. Give some general rules in which may be included the various changes masculine nouns undergo to form their construct cases singular.

9. What are the chief characteristics of verbs פ guttural? and write e.g. the past tense of עמד.

10. Translate into Hebrew:—A raven stole a (piece of) cheese, and sat on (the top of) a tree with its (m) theft in its mouth. And behold there passed a fox, and he had great desire to take the cheese from the raven. And he drew near under the tree, and he lifted up his voice and he spake unto the raven with the flattery (smoothness) of his tongue, saying.

11. Translate into English:—

מלך אחד אמר לאחד מעבדיו הנה חכמתי לדעת מי הוא זה הככל הגדול בכל מלכותי ועתה קח נא המטה הזה ואם תמצא הככל הגדול קח את המטה והשליכהו לפניו ימים רבים אחר הדברים האלה חלה המלך את חליו אשר ימות בה ויבא העבד לשאל לשלום המלך ומטהו בידו:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHALDEE.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give the substance of Winer's sketch of the History of the Chaldee language and of the Targums.

2. Write with proper letters and vowel points the following from the Targum of Onkelos, analyzing every noun, pronoun and definite article therein.

Beyoma d'lethah oozkaf yat énohi vachaza yat athra merachik. Vaamar l'oolemohi orichu l'chu hacha im chamara vaana v'ool ayma nithm'tai ad ka v'nisgod oonthoob l'vatchon.

3. Decline a noun with and without the pronominal fragments.

4. Write the pronouns in the absolute forms; as fragments preceded by *min*, *yat*, &c.

5. Show how Chaldaic words are formed from Hebrew by prothesis and epenthesis, by aphæresis and apocope, and give a list of the chief interchanges of letters.

6. Show the uses of the *Heemantiv* letters as formatives and particles, also for distinguishing the genders, numbers, tenses and pronominal fragments.

MODERN HEBREW POETRY.

1. Explain the יתד and תנועה, and show what kind of verse is produced by the use of the former when alone, and also when combined with the latter.

2. Give some examples of complete and incomplete rhyme, and explain what is meant by the technical terms masculine and feminine verse.

3. Describe the terms בית, דלת and סיגר.

4. Show where the יתד alternating with common syllables is found in the Psalms; and write with proper points the passage in which this is best exemplified.

5. Give a brief sketch of Sarchi's remarks on the character, language, images and allusions of Hebrew poetry.

6. Point, scan and translate the following Elegy:—

אם בארזים נפלה שלהבת
מה יעשו אזובי קיר
לויתן בחכה העלה
מה יעשו דגי רקק
בנחל שוטף נפלה חכה
מה יעשו מי גבים

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH:—2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the principal properties of Silica, and state its modes of occurrence in nature.

2. Explain the process for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid.

3. State the properties and mode of preparation of Chlorine, and name its principal compounds.

4. State the points of resemblance and difference of Potassium and Sodium.

5. State the chemical composition and properties of Quicklime, of Slaked Lime and of Limestone.

6. Describe the oxides and principal salts of Iron, and give their symbols.

7. What are the principal tests for Copper and Lead.

8. Explain fully the processes indicated by the following formulae:—

$$Ca\,CO_3 + 2HCl = CaCl_2\,H_2O \text{ and } CO_2$$
$$Hg_2SO_4 + 2NaCl = Na_2SO_4 \text{ and } HgCl_2.$$

9. State the chemical composition of Alum, Cast Iron, Glass, Dolomite and Starch.

10. Explain the uses of Hydrosulphuric Acid as a test for metals.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD:—10 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Ovule, its positions, and the relations of its parts to those of the seed.

2. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the Flower, with examples.

3. Describe the leading kinds of Indefinite Inflorescence, with examples.

4. Describe minutely the Stamen, with the terms applied to its parts and position.

5. Explain fertilization in Phænogams, and state the distinction between albuminous and exalbuminous seeds.

6. Describe the reproductive organs of Mosses and Lichens.

7. Describe the parts indicated by the terms Receptacle, Gynœcium Epicarp, Involucre.

8. What is the distinction between Coma and Pappus, and between a Drupe and a Berry.

9. Explain the terms Monœcious, Labiate, Gymnospermous, Didynamous.

10. State the distinction between Endogens and Exogens.

11. State the characters of Acrogens, with examples.

12. Define the terms Species, Variety, Genus, as applied to plants, with examples.

13. Refer the specimens exhibited to their series and class, and describe the forms of their leaves and the character of their inflorescence.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH:—2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the characters and classification of the *Anthozoa*, with examples.

2. Name the classes of the *Mollusca*, and characterize two of them, with examples.

3. State the characters of the class *Insecta*, and describe one of the orders, with Canadian examples.

4. State the characters of the *Protozoa*, with examples.

5. What animals are indicated by the terms *Rotifera*, *Entozoa*, *Asteroidea*, *Ascidia*, *Chelonia;* state their characters shortly.

6. State shortly the differences between *Polyzoa* and *Hydrozoa*,—*Brachiopoda* and *Lamellibranchiata*,—and *Batrachia* and *Reptilia* proper.

7. Describe the highest class of the *Radiata*, and give an example of each of its orders.

8. Name the orders of the class *Aves*, and characterize one of them, with examples.

9. How is circulation performed in Insects, Gasteropods and Fishes.

10. State what you know of the structure and classification of the animals exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH:—2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What arrangements of beds are indicated by the terms Anticlinal, Unconformable, Faulted?

2. What is the difference between Layers of Deposition and Planes of Slaty Cleavage?

3. What are the characteristic rocks of the Laurentian system?

4. State the Geographical Distribution and describe the useful Minerals of the Huronian in Canada.

5. Describe the Rocks and principal Fossils of the Trenton Period.

6. What are the European equivalents of the Hudson River Group, Niagara Limestone, and Lower Helderberg?

7. State the subdivisions of the Carboniferous group, and explain the mode of formation of Coal.

8. Describe the Jurassic or Oolitic group, as it occurs in England, with the equivalent formations ascertained in America.

9. Describe the typical Eocene deposits of Western Europe.

10. State the causes to which the transport of boulders is attributed, with their mode of action.

11. State the Zoological and Geological relations of the following Fossils:—*Calamites*, *Eozoon*, *Archaeopteryx*, *Nummulites*.

12. Explain the causes and phenomena of Volcanic action.

13. State what you know of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1868.

FIRST PAPER.

BOTANY.

MONDAY, APRIL 6TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S

1. Characterize the orders *Ranunculaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, and *Umbelliferæ*, and name the principal generic forms of one of them.

2. What are the principal generic forms representing the orders *Cruciferæ*, *Compositæ*, *Betulaceæ*, and *Liliaceæ* in Canada.

3. Give a detailed account of any order of Canadian plants containing conspicuously flowering shrubs, with its most important species.

4. State in full the characters of the *Acrogens*, and how distinguished from other classes of Cryptogams.

5. State in a tabular form the distinctive characters of *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ*.

6. Describe the parts of a Papilionaceous Flower, and the gynœcium of a Conifer.

7. Describe the parts of the flower of a Grass, and state in what respect they differ from those of *Juncus* and *Carex*.

8. How would you distinguish a Moss from a Liverwort, and in what respects do they both differ from Lichens?

9. Name the most characteristic genera of the Carboniferous and Devonian Flora, and describe one of them.

10. By what characters would you recognize plants of any two of the following genera,—*Orchis*, *Sarracenia*, *Aralia*, *Abies*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1868.

SECOND PAPER.

ZOOLOGY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the skeleton of *Foraminifera*, with illustrations from recent species.

2. Describe the general structures and reproduction of one of the Atlantic *Discophora*.

3. Describe the structures in any one of the following genera: *Alcyonium*, *Actinia*, *Tubipora*.

4. Describe the organs of support and defence in *Polyzoa*, and state in what they differ from those of Polyps.

5. Describe the organs of locomotion and the skeleton of *Echinus*.

6. State the characters of the orders *Tubicola* and *Errantia*, with examples.

7. Characterize the genus *Terebratula*, and state the differences between that genus and *Spirifer*, *Atrypa*, and *Leptæna*.

8. Describe the organs in the head of *Homarus* or of *Clio*.

9. Give an account of the structures of a species of the class Cephalopoda and order Dibranchiata.

10. What are the zoological affinities of the genera *Comatula*, *Cyclops*, *Lymnea?*

11. Describe fully the shell of a Lamellibranchiate and its relation to the animal.

12. Describe fully the differences between typical Entomostraca and Malacostraca.

13. Describe the parts of a Trilobite, and state the zoological and geological relations of the order.

14. State the characters and geological distribution of *Dinosauria*, *Labyrinthodontia*, and *Ganoidei*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23RD:—9 A.M.

THIRD PAPER.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe minutely the geographical distribution of the Laurentian in North America.

2. Describe the Quebec group in Canada, with its distribution, economic products and fossils.

3. Describe the Niagara Limestone, with its European equivalents and characteristic fossils.

4. Give in a tabular form the Lower Silurian formations of America in comparison with those of Europe.

5. Describe the Coal formation as it occurs in Nova Scotia.

6. Describe the following formations, stating their geological positions and characteristic fossils—Chemung, Ludlow, Millstone grit, Salina.

7. What is the range in geological time of the following genera—*Zaphrentis*, *Paradoxides*, *Productus*, *Phyllograpsus*.

8. Explain the phenomena and prevailing theories of Metamorphism of Sediments.

---

9. Explain the structure and geological age of the Lias and Great Oolite.

10. Describe the Trias as it occurs in Cheshire and in Connecticut, with its principal fossils.

11. Name in order of time the formations of the Eocene Tertiary in Europe and America, and describe one of them.

12. What Reptilian and Cephalopodous genera are characteristic of the Jurassic? Describe one of them.

13. State the subdivisions of the Post-pliocene at Montreal, describe one of them, and give a list of their fossils.

14. State the Zoological and Geological relations of the following genera—*Pentacrinus*, *Palæotherium*, *Hippurites*, *Microlestes*, *Trigonia*.

15. Explain and illustrate the methods of proceeding in a geological *reconnoissance*.

---

16. Examination on specimens—on a separate day.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH:—2½ P.M to 6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Name the classes of the *Radiata*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

2. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

3. How is respiration performed in Insects and Lamellibranchiates?

4. Name and refer to their place in the classification, the animals producing the Sponge, Coral and Mother-of-pearl, of commerce.

5. Describe the external structures of Insects, and the stages of their metamorphosis.

6. State the distinctive characters of the Batrachians, as compared with Fishes and with Reptiles proper.

7. Characterise the *Rodentia* and *Carnivora*, with examples.

8. Describe the skeleton of *Echinus* and the tentacles of *Actinia*.

9. What are the differences between *Polyzoa* and *Hydrozoa*.

10. Describe any class of the animal kingdom not mentioned above, with illustrations of its orders.

11. Characterise, and refer to its place in the system, any one of the following groups: *Foraminifera*, *Rotifera*, *Pteropoda*, *Ganoidei*.

12. Describe any of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Explain the terms Primordial Utricle and Nucleus, as applied to the elementary cell.

2. Describe Dotted, Spiral, and Scalariform vessels.

3. Describe Starch-granules, and Raphides, with their mode of occurrence, and uses.

4. State the distinction between Prosenchyma and Parenchyma, with examples.

5. Explain the Structure and Functions of Root-fibrils, Stomata and Chlorophyll.

6. State fully the structure of the Exogenous stem, and the points in which Endogenous, Acrogenous, and Cellular stems differ from it.

7. What are Phænogams as distinguished from Cryptogams, and Cellular as distinguished from vascular plants?

8. Explain the law of Phyllotaxis as applied to alternate leaves.

9. Describe the structure and functions of the Anther, Pollen, and Nucleus of the Ovule.

10. Explain the terms Gamopetalous, Epigynous, Monadelphous, and the modifications of parts by which these arrangements are produced.

11. What are the histological characters, and mode of production of Cork, Cotton, and Essential oils.

12. Explain the natural system of Botany, and state the gradation of groups, with examples.

13. State the distinction between Monocotyledones and Dicotyledones.

14. Describe the Drupe, Achene, Samara, Legume, Silique.

15. Describe, and refer to their series and class, the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-68.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH.

MATERIA MEDICA.—10 TO 11.30 A.M.

Examiner.....PROF. WM. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

	Value in Marks.
1. How many carbonates of ammonia are there? State the mode of obtaining the mono-carbonate. Explain the changes (using symbols) that occur during the process, and name a preparation of which it is the active constituent.	50
2. Distinguish between Opianine, Opianyl, and Opianic Acid, mentioning what is known of each.	50
3. Describe the effects of Chloroform on the blood; and point out the consequences of these upon nutrition generally, and upon the nervous and muscular systems in particular	50
4. Define the differences in the actions of renal depurants from those of renal hydragogues.	50
5. Give the contra-indications to the use of Mercury; also, the diagnosis of Mercurial Gangrene from Gangrænopsis or Cancrum Oris from natural causes, and of a mercurial from a syphilitic sore.	50
6. Mention the uses of Camphor,—its doses, and the Liniments into which it enters.	50

CHEMISTRY.—11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

	Value in Marks.
1. Define the terms *atom* and *molecule*.	30
2. What relations exist between combining volumes, combining weights and specific gravities?	50
3. What is a chemical type? Mention those now generally adopted.	50
4. Give the composition, modes of formation, and properties of Marsh gas.	50
5. Give the names and formulæ of three or more alcohols belonging to a *homologous* series, with their *collateral* derivatives, and how derived.	60
6. Describe the composition and properties of nitro-glycerine.	60

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-68.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—3 TO 4½ P.M.

Examiner.....PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

	Value in Marks.
1. What is the Chemical Composition of the Blood. Its reaction, specific gravity and ordinary quantity?	40
2. Explain the purpose served by each of it constituents.	60
3. Mention the different forces by which the circulation of the Blood is carried on,—the uses of the valves of the heart and the number of its pulsations at the different periods of life.	60
4. State the purpose of respiration, the chemical and physical changes the blood undergoes in the lungs, and the effect of air rendered impure by respiration and by effluvia from decomposing vegetable and animal matters.	55
5. Classify the cranial nerves according to their functions.	20
6. Explain briefly the modern pathology of inflammation.	65

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH.

ANATOMY.—4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR W. E. SCOTT, MD.

	Value in marks.
1. What are the ligaments of the knee joint?	25
2. Name the muscles that are attached to the Scapula.	25
3. What veins open into the inferior or ascending Vena Cava?	50
4. Give the divisions and branches of the Internal Maxillary Artery.	50
5. What muscles of the Fore-arm receive branches from the following nerves—median, ulnar, musculo-spiral and posterior interosseous?	75
6. Where is the Great Cardiac Plexus situated, and what nerves enter into its formation?	75

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN & CHILDREN.—10 TO 11½ P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR D. C. MACCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

	Value in Marks.
1. Mention the different forms of puerperal convulsions—the points of distinction between them, and their proximate or exciting causes.	60
2. What are the symptoms characteristic of Inertia of the uterus after the birth of the child; and how would you treat hæmorrhage resulting from such condition?	50
3. How would you recognize a shoulder presentation and determine the different positions of the child at the brim of the pelvis? Give in detail the duties of the practitioner when the child presents in this way.	50
4. Describe the masculine and diseased pelves, and give the points of contrast between them, including the constitutional peculiarities of the female.	50
5. Describe the different forms of rigid os uteri that impede labour in its first stage, and the treatment adapted to each.	40
6. What course of proceedure would you adopt in a labour complicated with prolapse of the Funis?	30

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST.

CLINICAL MEDICINE & MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

	Value in Marks.
1. Describe separately a case of Favus and Impetigo; give the points of distinction between them, and the treatment of each.	60
2. Give the morbid anatomy, symptoms, and diagnosis, of Tubercular disease of the Kidneys and Bladder.	40
3. Describe the external appearances most deserving of attention in determining the question, whether, in a suspected case of hanging, the individual was suspended during life or after death, and mention the objections to which each is open.	50
4. What is the Hydrostatic Lung test? How is it applied, and what are the objections commonly urged against it?	50
5. Describe the chief characteristics of the symptoms of poisoning considered generally, and mention the causes which may modify each characteristic.	50
6. What are the means by which you may distinguish blood-stains from stains produced by other substances?	50

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21st.

SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.—3 TO 4½ P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., &c.

	Value in Marks.
1. Describe the symptoms, the dangers to the eye from, and the treatment of a case of simple Iritis.	50
2. In what cases is excision of the elbow joint advisable, and and how is the operation performed?	40
3. Describe the different forms of dislocation of the shoulder, and the best methods of reduction.	50
4. What are the various circumstances which require the operation of Trephining, and how is it performed?	60
5. State the essential characteristics, the varieties, symptoms, and treatment of malignant tumors.	50
6. Describe the diagnosis, origin, varieties, and most frequent seat of organic stricture of the urethra, and the best methods of treatment.	50

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE...4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner.....PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

	Value in Marks.
1. Relate the circumstances by which Amyloid (waxy) Degeneration of the Kidneys may be diagnosed, and state how it may be recognised after death.	50
2. Describe the physical signs of Pleurisy with Effusion, and its treatment. Under what circumstances is tapping of the chest required?	50
3. What are the symptoms of the pre-tubercular stage, and the physical signs of the stage of deposition in Chronic Phthisis, and how may the disease in the second stage be distinguished from ordinary Bronchitis?	50
4. State the more important pre-disposing causes of Hæmorrhage into the Brain, and their modes of operating; and describe the treatment suited to Apoplexy.	50
5. Describe the effects of Valvular Disease of the Heart upon the heart itself and the other organs of the body, and state the measures you would recommend in the management of Valvular disease.	50
6. Point out the more important differences between Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and detail the symptoms which indicate the need of stimulants in the treatment of Fevers.	50

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-68.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1868.

NOTE.—This Medal, founded by the Medical Faculty, is open for competition to those members of the Graduating Class who have undergone successfully their Final Examinations, and whose Inaugural Theses are deemed respectively worthy of 100 marks or more, the maximum number of marks for any thesis being 200. Complete answers to all the questions are equal to 400 marks (50 for each branch) making the total number obtainable 600. Six hours is the time allowed to answer the questions in all the branches.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,

Examiner..... PROFESSOR W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Explain the functions of the three branches constituting the eighth pair of Cranial Nerves. — 10

2. Give the composition of Bile. The function of the Liver as an assimilating and excreting organ? The test for distinguishing *suppression* or non-elemination from *obstruction* of secreted but retained bile. — 20

3. State what is known of the deviations from normal Blood constituting the tubercular crasis. Its chief causes. Its treatment, hygienic, dietetic and medicinal. — 20

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR D. C. McCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Give the causes and symptoms of Rupture of the Uterus. Describe the treatment recommended in this accident. — 20

2. Describe the forms of Extra-Uterine fœtation met with; the symptoms, and ultimate results of such an accident. — 20

3. Describe the malpositions of the Uterus which are liable to occur during pregnancy, their symptoms and treatment. — 10

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

MD., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-68.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1868.

SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR G. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.

1. Give the Differential Diagnosis of concussion and compression of the Brain, and the treatment of each. 15

2. In what cases is Iridectomy the best method of treatment, and how is the operation performed? 15

3. What are the symptoms of Pyæmia; what are the circumstances which favor its production; what description of wounds are most frequently followed by it; and what is its treatment? 20

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR W. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. What are the varieties of Rhubarb, how distinguished, and their chief constituents? 16

2. Detail the tests for Corrosive Sublimate, and the antidotes for this salt in over-doses. 16

3. Detall the uses of Tartar Emetic, and how it is to be prescribed in the suitable cases or conditions to obtain these uses. 18

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1767-8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1868.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. Describe Phosphorus; the process for obtaining it; and its compounds with hydrogen. 15

2. Describe Chloroform, and give formulæ for different modes of preparing it. 20

3. Give formulæ for Urea, Cyanogen, Cyanic, Cyanuric, and Fulminic Acids, and the products of decomposition of urea in fermenting urine. 15

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M. D.

1. Give the symptoms and treatment of Oxaluria; and mention the diagnostic points between chronic nephritis and granular degeneration of the kidney. 20

2. Describe the natural appearances presented by the Brain, the Lungs, and the Heart, severally in children, in adults and in old persons. 15

3. Give in full the proofs of a child having been born alive and respiring, derived from the circulating organs. 15

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDICAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1867-8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1868.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. What other conditions than regurgitation through the mitral orifice produce a systolic murmur below the left nipple, and how would you distinguish those conditions from mitral regurgitation? 17

2. What parts in the palsied side escape paralysis in ordinary hemiplegia depending upon disease of the corpus striatum and thalamus opticus,—how do you explain their escape, and why is sensation not as fraquently and profoundly impaired as mobility, if those bodies are respectively the centres of motion and common sensation? 17

3. Deseribe the origiu and stages of developement of tubercle and the changes which it may undergo; and explain the nature and results of the inoculation experiments of Villeneuve, Simon and Marcet, and the inference that may be drawn from them. 16

ANATOMY.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. Name the Muscles, and describe the vessels and nerves, with their branches, that are distributed to the eye-ball and parts surrounding tne orbit. 20

2. Name the parts connected with the anatomy of Inguinal Hernia, as well as the boundaries of the spermatic canal. 15

3. What nerves enter into the formation of the Bronchial Plexus? and name its branches. 15

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

APRIL 15TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Examiner.....PROF. LAFLAMME.

1. La qualité de sujet britannique confère-t-elle des droits particuliers, et comment peut-on l'acquérir?

2. Dans quels cas la mort civile a-t-elle lieu, et quels en sont les effets?

3. Quelles sont les principales dispositions sur les actes de l'état civil. Peut-on y suppléer et les rectifier, dans quels cas et comment?

4. Qu'est-ce que le domicile, comment s'établit-il?

5. Sous quelles conditions peut-on obtenir la déclaration d'absence et quelles sont les formalités à observer pour qu'elle ait lieu.

6. Quand a lieu l'envoi en possession, comment peut-on l'obtenir et comment se termine-t-il?

7. Quelles sont les conditions et qualités requises pour contracter un mariage valide?

8. Pour quelles causes les époux peuvent-ils obtenir la séparation de corps, et quels en sont les effets?

9. Dans quel cas le mari peut-il désavouer la paternité de l'enfant né ou conçu pendant le mariage?

10. Quels sont ceux qui ont droit à la tutelle et quelles sont les causes qui dispensent d'accepter la tutelle, celles qui rendent incapable de l'exercer, et celles qui doivent faire destituer le tuteur en exercice?

11. En quoi consiste l'administration du tuteur, quelles sont ses obligations?

12. Comment et quand a lieu l'émancipation?

13. Qu'est-ce que la curatelle et quand a-t-elle lieu?

14. Comment sont constituées les Corporations et quels en sont les principaux caractères?

15. Quels sont les droits et priviléges des Corporations?

16. Comment s'éteignent les Corporations?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les principales obligations du vendeur? Art. 1491 et seq.

2. Quelles sont les principales obligations de l'acheteur? Art. 1532 et seq.

3. Quelles sont les dispositions des articles 1582, 1583, et 1584 du Code Civil sur la vente des droits litigieux?

4. Définissez la Dation en paiement? Art. 1592.

5. Qu'entendez-vous par la folle enchère suivant l'article 1568?

6. Qu'entendez-vous par la faculté de rémèré, et quel en est son effet? Art. 1546.

7. Définissez la licitation? Art. 1562.

8. Quelles sont les dispositions de l'article 1608 du Code au sujet de ceux qui occupent des héritages par simple tolérance du propriétaire, sans bail?

9. Quelle est l'étendue du droit privilégié du locateur sur les effets, mobiliers qui se trouvent sur la propriété louée? Art. 1619 et seq.

10. Quelles sont les réparations nécessaires auxquelles est tenu le locateur? Art. 1613.

11. Quelle est la responsabilité des voituriers par terre et par eau? Art. 1672 et seq.

12. Quelle est la responsabilité de l'ouvrier qui fournit la matière et se charge de faire tout l'ouvrage? Art. 1684.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE.—4 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. TORRANCE.

1. State the component parts of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and give a brief account of each part.

2. Explain the different modes of manumitting slaves, and the restrictions imposed upon manumission.

3. What did the paternal power originally comprise, and to what extent and when was it modified ?

4. In what way was a Roman marriage made and dissolved ?

5. How was legitimation effected, and what were its effects as regards the children legitimized ?

6. How many kinds of tutorship were there ; explain each kind. What were the duties of the tutor before, during the pendency and at the termination of his office respectively ?

7. How many modes of acquisition were there, according to the law of nature, and explain each kind.

8. Explain each of the industrial accessions.

9. Explain the differences between usucapion and prescription? What were the new rules introduced by Justinian.

10. How many kinds of *peculia* of children were there ? Explain each kind.

11. Explain the quality and differences of heirs.

12. Give a short account of the history of legacies.

13. Give a short account of the different kinds of adoption.

14. Explain the different kinds of "*diminutio capitis.*"

15. State briefly the law as to "*Tutores suspecti.*" In what cases was there corporal punishment ?

16. What were the opinions of the Roman Jurists on the question whether the substance formed should belong to the person forming it, or to the proprietor of the material ? Which opinion did Justinian adopt ?

17. What were the rights of the husband over the dotal property ?

18. Could a legatee, fidei-commissary, or testamentary tutor, be witness to a will by which he was named such legatee &c.

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for the *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

OBLIGATIONS.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. ABBOTT.

1. Give the various meanings and uses of the word Obligation; and state the sense in which it is applied in law.

2. What things are essential to the existence of an obligation?

3. Explain the distinction between things which are of the essence of a contract; those which are of its nature, and those which are merely accidental to it.

4. State and describe in detail the defects which may occur in contracts; and the precise effect of each.

5. Define a *quasi-délit* and a quasi contract; and state what bearing the fact of minority has on each.

6. Explain clearly the distinction between them—and also between them and contracts; in respect of minority; interdiction for prodigality; and interdiction for lunacy.

7. What is the effect of contracts? Define clearly the distinction between their effect as regards the parties to them, and their effect with regard to third parties.

8. Of what nature is the obligation of him who receives a thing not due? What circumstances must concur to give rise to it? And what is the distinction between the reception of a thing not exigible by reason of the existence of a condition, and one not exigible by reason of the existence of a term of payment?

9. What are the differences between the liabilities of a man who in bad faith receives a thing not due, and those of one who does so in good faith?

10. State clearly under what circumstances a man is liable for his own *quasi delits;* for those of his pupils; for those of his workmen; and for those of his animals; and point out the distinctions between them laid down by the code.

11. What are the legal consequences of the breach of an obligation? What is the general rule in measuring those consequences? What is the difference in that respect between obligations not to do a thing, and obligations to pay money?

12. In what cases if, any, does interest produce interest?

13. Define suspensory and resolutory conditions. What effect upon an obligation suspended by a condition, is produced by the destruction of the subject of it? And give any distinctions in this respect which arise from the conduct of the debtor.

14. Which party has the option in an alternative obligation? If one of two things perishes by the fault of the debtor, can the creditor demand the value of it? If the other afterwards perishes without his fault, is the obligation extinguished? If not, what will satisfy the obligation?

15. What is meant by an obligation *in solido?* Describe the contract when the creditors are joint and several. The same as to joint and several debtors.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Définissez le contrat de mandat.

2. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code Civil sur le mandat? Art. 1701 et seq.

3. Comment le mandat se termine-t-il? Art. 1755.

4. Expliquez les dispositions du Code sur le prêt à intérêt? Art. 1785.

5. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire?

6. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code sur les transactions? Art. 1918-1926.

7. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le jeu et le pari? Art. 1927-1928.

8. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le contrat de nantissement? Art. 1966, &c.

9. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code au sujet de la caution conventionnelle, de la caution légale, et de la caution judiciaire? Art. 1930, 1962.

10. Qu'est-ce que le bénéfice de discussion? Art. 1943, &c.

11. Quelle est la différence entre la caution simple et la caution solidaire? Art. 1941.

12. Quelles est la différence entre les fonctions du courtier et celles du facteur. Art. 1735, 1736.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M. FOR DEGREES.—4 P.M. TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. TORRANCE.

1. What was the order of successions recognized by the law of the 12 Tables?

2. What was the system of successions introduced by the Prætorian law?

3. What system did Justinian introduce by the 118th and 127th Novets?

4. What were the modifications introduced by the *Sctum Tertullianum?*

5. What those introduced by the *Sctum Orphitianum?*

6. How was the succession of the freedmen regulated by the law of the 12 Tables? What modifications were introduced by the Prætorian law, by the Lex Papia, and by Justinian?

7. What are the three heads of the *Lex Aquilia?*

8. What were the names and meanings of the different parts of the *formula* in the formulary period?

9. What was the effect of the noxal abandonment made *in jure*, *in judicio*, or after the condemnation?

10. Was the proprietor of a ferocious animal liable for damages caused by the animal?

11. When was a party in a cause obliged to furnish security?

12. What actions neither passed to nor against heirs?

13. What was the effect of the assignation of a freedman?

14. In what case was the property of a deceased person adjudged in order to validate his enfranchisements?

15. Explain *stipulatio*.

16. In what sense can slaves stipulate? Who profits thereby? *Quid*, if there are several masters.

17. What things are not susceptible of being stipulated?

18. How did *fidejussores* bind themselves? To what obligations did the *fidejussores* accede? In what consisted the benefits of *fidejussion?*

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for the DEGREE. All the 18 questions for the Honour course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

APRIL 15TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Examiner.....PROF. LAFLAMME.

1. Donnez les principales divisions des biens d'après leur qualité naturelle ou légale et dans leurs rapports avec ceux qui les possèdent ?

2. Qu'est-ce que la propriété, en quoi diffère-t-elle de la possession ?

3. Qu'est-ce que l'accession, dans quel cas a-t-elle lieu et quelles en sont les conséquences légales ?

4. Comment s'établit l'usufruit. Quels sont les droits de l'usufruitier ?

5. Quelles sont les obligations de l'usufruitier ?

6. Combien d'espèces de servitudes et comment sont-elles créées ?

7. Dans quel cas et sous quelles conditions peut-on contraindre un propriétaire voisin à fournir un passage ?

8. Comment s'ouvre une succession et comment est-elle déférée ?

9. Quelles sont les qualités requises pour succéder ?

10. Quels sont les divers ordres de succession, et quelles sont les dispositions touchant chacun de ces ordres de succession ?

11. D'après le droit antérieur au Code Civil, quelles étaient les dispositions de notre Droit touchant les successions *ab intestat ?*

12. Comment s'accepte ou se répudie une succession ?

13. Comment procède-t-on pour la réclamation de droits contre une succession ou pour la conservation des biens lorsqu'il ne se présente aucun héritier pour réclamer une succession ?

14. Comment procède-t-on au partage des biens de la succession ?

15. Comment les héritiers contribuent-ils au paiement des dettes dues par la succession, et dans quelle proportion ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner ..... PROF. ABBOTT.

1. Define a Bill of Exchange. A Promissory Note.

2. Describe the parties to a Bill? Also the parties to a note? State which of these hold positions analogous to each other.

3. What is the effect of the insertion in a Bill or Note of the words "value received"? And of their omission?

4. Describe clearly the precise difference in effect between an endorsement before, and one after the matutity of a Note. Can the negotiability of a Note or Bill be stopped by endorsement, and how?

5. What is meant by an acceptor for honor? State succinctly what are his rights and liabilities.

6. By whom should Bills or Notes be protested in the Province of Quebec? Is there any, and what exception to this rule—and if there be, is anything more required to be stated in the protest than if it had been made by a Notary?

7. When must a Bill be presented for payment? What rule prevails if a Bill be unaccepted, and there is a drawee *au besoin*?

8. If an acceptor becomes insolvent, to whom must presentment for payment be made?

9. What is the difference between the rights and liabilities of a warrantor, and those of an endorser?

10. What is the effect upon previous and subsequent endorsers, of the omission to give legal notice of protest to an endorser?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

OF AFFREIGHTMENT.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner..... PROF. ABBOTT.

1. In what way are contracts of affreightment usually made, and by whom?

2. What constitutes the security of the lessee of a vessel for the performance of the obligations of the lessor?

3. What is a charter party? What is the precise difference between it and a bill of lading? Are both ever executed with respect to the same ship, or its freight?

4. What is the effect of a declaration of war between the country where a ship is, and that to which she is destined? What difference would it make if the detention, though caused by irresistible force, was only temporary?

5. What is demurrage? How is it regulated?

6. What are the obligations of the lessor in the contract of affreightment?

7. What is the rule with regard to the stowage of goods on deck? What are the consequences of a breach of it?

8. What effect upon the liability of the ship for damage to goods, if there be a pilot on board? State any distinctions with respect to this question.

9. To what extent is the owner liable for damage to goods on board a sea-going ship? If damage has occurred on more than one occasion how is the rule applied?

10. In what case does freight become due before the carriage of goods is completely performed? Is freight due upon goods sold to procure money to repair the ship! At what rate are such goods accounted for by the master? What remedy has the master if freight be not paid.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH:—4 to 6 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR EDW. CARTER.

1. By what authority was the Criminal Law of England introduced into Canada?

2. Give the derivation of the word Felony.

3. How are crimes known as misdemeanors classified? Give a definition of each classification.

4. What is the meaning of the term accessory, and how many kinds of accessories are known to the law, and give a definition of each?

5. Do the same rules as respect accessories apply to misdemeanors as well as to felonies? Give the reasons for your opinion thereon.

6. What rules as to responsibility in criminal matters exist, in so far as they relate to infancy, insanity, drunkenness and coverture?

7. What class of offence is that known as Riot, and describe what constitutes the offence?

8. What is an Affray?

9. What constitutes the offence known as Nuisance? Give some illustrations of it.

10. What difference exists between the remedy by Appeal and by Certiorari? Describe them both.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Enumérez les priviléges qui existent sur les meubles sous l'empire des dispositions du Code? Art. 1993-94.

2. Quels sont les priviléges qui existent sur les immeubles? Art. 2009, etc.

3. Qu'est-ce qu'une hypothèque et quel est son effet? Art. 2016, etc.

4. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun soccage, conformément à l'article 2041 du Code.

5. Quelles sont les hypothèques légales? Art. 2024, etc.

6. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur la constitution de l'hypothèque conventionnelle? Art. 2040-2042-2044.

7. Qu'est-ce que le délaissement? Art. 2079.

8. Où doit être enrégistrée la renonciation au douaire à une succession ou à une communauté de biens? Art. 2126.

9. Pour combien d'années l'enrégistrement d'un acte de vente conserve-t-il au vendeur les intérêts au même rang que le principal? Art. 2122.

10. Dans quel cas la demande formée devant un tribunal n'interrompt pas la prescription? Art. 2225, etc.

11. Qu'est-ce que la prescription trentenaire? Art. 2242, etc.

12. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps? Art. 2272.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M. FOR DEGREE.—4 P.M. TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE, ARTS. 754 TO 981.
" " ARTS. 1203 TO 1253.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. TORRANCE.

1. What is a gift *inter vivos?* What is a Will?

2. What are the principal rules of the Code as to the capacity to give and to receive by gift *inter vivos?*

3. What are the principal rules of our Code as to the form of gifts and of their acceptance?

4. What are the chief rules of our Code as to the revocation of gifts, and state wherein these rules are an amendment of the previous law?

5. What are the chief rules of our Code as to the capacity to give and receive by will? Are any of these rules an innovation upon the old law?

6. What are the forms of Wills by our Code? Are any of the rules as to forms changes from the old law? If so, which?

7. What are the rules as to the bequest of a thing which does not belong to the testator.

8. State the rule as to the seizin of legatees, and give its history.

9. Has the wife of the institute any subsidiary recourse against the property of substitutions for the securing of her dower or dowry? What is the history of this question?

10. What is now the form of a notarial instrument? What was the anterior law?

11. State the exceptions to the rule that all persons are legally competent to give testimony.

12. In what cases may proof be made by testimony?

Supplementary Questions on the ROMAN LAW *for the Gold Medal.*

13. What is the difference between the tutorship and the curatorship? Why were prodigals interdicted and not fools? Was an adult forced to receive a curator? In what cases was a curator given to pupils.

14. What were the consequences of a tutor *suspectus* being removed from office? In what case was there corporal punishment?

15. What is an institution of heir? What is meant by *hæres suus*? What was the effect of omitting a *postumus*? What was the form of exheredation? Who were the *postumi velleiani?* In what did Justinian modify the rules of exheredation?

16. How was the succession of freedmen regulated by the law of the 12 Tables? What were the modifications introduced by the Prætonian law? by the *Lex Papia?* by Justinian?

17. In the interest of what persons could the *mandatum* be contracted? Did the mandate in the interest of a third party produce obligations? If the mandatory exceeded his instructions, did he bind the mandator? Was the will of the one or the other sufficient to terminate the mandatum? What if the mandatory or third persons were ignorant of the termination of the mandate?

18. Was the owner of a ferocious animal held for the damage caused by the animal? Could several penal actions be cumulated with respect to the same delict?

19. When was a party, pleading *suo nomine*, obliged to furnish security before or after Justinian? What security was to be furnished by the attorney of the plaintiff or that of the defendant? State an exemption under Justinian.

LE
3
M2
1868/69

McGill University, Montreal
Calendar

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY